PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,788—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903. **PRICE 4 ANNAS.**

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th Feb.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,489	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

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COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief towns of the world.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th February, 1903.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all."Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests—Bombay Law Reporter.

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Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

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THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

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GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS' from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 130 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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At 9-15.

The BEST CIRCUS SHOW EVER BROUGHT to BOMBAY.

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JOHN WELBY COOKE,
Will introduce the highly trained thoroughbred black mare BESS, trained by him in six weeks.

NEW CYCLE TRICKS
By the Great Valdares.

NEW COMIC ENTREES
By the Clown of all Clowns............GUILLAUME.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1903
AMATEUR TRICK CYCLIST'S CONTEST.
LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES.
HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER, PRESENTED BY JAMES VALDARE.

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THE BALLET PANTOMIME,
FIESTA AT SEVILLE.
EMBRACING THE GREAT TOURNAMENT SCENE OF A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

SOUVENIR NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16TH,
HANDSOME TROPHIES,
will be presented to the WINNING JOCKEY and TRAINER of the GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

NEXT MATINEE } SATURDAY, AFTERNOON
NEXT MATINEE } FEBRUARY 14TH.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE FOLLOWING RACES will be SAILED on SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1903 entries for which will be CLOSED at NOON on FRIDAY, the 13th instant:—

Yachts' Handicap (A Class) Race—Start at 3 15 P.M. Course No. 14 = 8·5 miles.

Yachts' Handicap (B Class) Race—Start at 3 P.M., Course No. 14 = 8·5 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-45 P.M., Course No. 8 = 6·3 miles.

Ships' Boats' Race—Start at 2-30 P.M., Course No. 2 = 6·6 miles.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Acting. Hon. Secy. Sailg. Cmtee., R. B. Y. C.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS or MEN, of the 1st Bn. North Stafford Regiment.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 19th February, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY RACES.

14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Races are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies ...	Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies	„ 22

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS.
OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs. 6
Admittance to Private Paddock	„ 1
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each	„ 3
Children	„ 3

N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets	Rs. 1-8
Children	As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS of Buildings at Patakwadi Lane, Lohar Chal Street and Kitchen Garden.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

All the materials of Buildings Street, Nos. 177-179; 171-175; 123-129-1-3; 165 Lohar Chal Street; 15 17-19-21 (1); 11; 13-15; 27-29; Patakwadi; 17-19; 21-23-25 Patakwadi Lane and 91-93; 65-68; 51; 18-32; Kitchen garden.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS of the Range of Out-houses and Coach-house belonging to No. 39, Bungalow, at Upper Colaba.

Under instructions from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, M. W., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., all the materials of buildings for removal of the said out-houses and coach-house belonging to No. 39 Bungalow, at Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

COMMENCING ON
MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 16TH, 1903.
TREACHER & Co.,
WILL HOLD
A SALE
in their FORT SHOW ROOMS
OF
SURPLUS STOCK
Previous to Stock-taking,
Consisting of
CHINA and GLASS,
HARDWARE,
KITCHEN and CULINARY UTENSILS.
FANCY GOODS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
GYMKHANA KIT.
OIL COOKING STOVES.
WRITING PAPERS.
ENAMELLED WARE
AND
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
THE SALE BEING
A GENUINE ONE
All goods will be offered at such prices as will
INSURE A CLEARANCE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
TREACHER & Co., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1903.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order"

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASTOR OIL FOR INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OIL at Jhansi Stores Depot, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1903.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of oil required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1903.

JOB PRINTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

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OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
33, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdass Hospital, Bombay.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
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NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, STUDENTS to take Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. Terms Moderate, Proficiency Guaranteed.—INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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HANKOW.
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LYONS.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed........................Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „	15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.......................	4
„ 6 Months........................	4½ „
„ 12 Months.......................	5 „
„ 2 Years..........................	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
4 Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the two undermentioned valuable properties:—

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ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
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Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	"
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/8	+ 1/8
2 months hence	22	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	47 7/8	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	+ 1/2
Berlin	20·49 1/4	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 3/8	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	"
6 " " "	3 3/8 pr ct	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	— 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	"

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 7d.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,200,000.

Linseed Bold 44 1-2, Feb.-March. Sellers. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York, 5 3-8.

Arrivals—Steamers Annie and Clan Urquhart.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5d. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·92	4·92	4·93	4·94
+2	+2	+2	+2

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·95	4·94	4·85	4·29	4·49
+2	+2	+2	"	"

In New York—		
Receipts at the Port	40,000	bales.
Do. last year	32,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Continent	23,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·50 + ·15	
Futures, month of March	9·34 + ·6	
Do. do. July	9·23 + ·5	
In New Orleans—		
Spot	9 1-4 + 1-8	
Futures month of May	9·38 + ·9	
Do. August	9·14 + ·10	
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 10th February 1903 :—

Cotton	24,380	bales.
Wheat	11,943	cwts.
Linseed	3,614	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,730	"
Gingellyseed	22,953	"
Poppyseed	31	"
Groundnuts	2,222	"
Castorseed	5,808	"
Rice	13,547	"
Myrabollams	2,467	"
Cottonseed	32,413	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY, 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	115 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	158 1-2
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 11
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 14

Money Market —Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th February	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 10	
Forward April-May	7 10	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 9	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 14	
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6 8	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 13	
Forward April-May	7 9	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 0	
Forward April-May.	24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	35 4	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	35 0	
25 " " "	24 0	
50 " " "	33 0	
Black Kutnee " "	31 12	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	8,000

Feb.-March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·93	4·93	4·94	4·96
+1	+1	+1	+1

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
4·96	4·96	4·86	4·60	4·53
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market is steady at yesterday's prices for spot cotton. There has been a fair enquiry at Colaba and the local mills have been in the market is buyers. The Satta bazarr is steady and Good M. G. Broach is quoted Rs. 206 for 25th March.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	138	157	...	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	174	164	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	174	164	...	do
Belati, MG	185	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	172	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	189	183	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	190	194	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	188	181	...	do
Oomra good staple	196	188	...	do
Broach M. G.	219	213	...	do
Do do	218	212	207,	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar M G	198	188	...	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	...	...	174	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	..	...	208	do.
Westerns	...	...	196	do

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th February.

1. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade to-day Thursday the 12th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired on Saturday the 14th instant. Uniform to be worn by Competitors.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company :—No. 5508 Vol W L Senways.

4. "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday next, the 13th instant, at 8-30 p.m., sharp.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki with Rifle and Side Arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th February.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., to-day.

2. The following matches of the B V A C Assn, will be shot for on the 15th and 16th inst. :—

Match IV.—Disappearing Target,
" V.—200 and 500 yards.
" VI.—200 and 300 yards.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort from the 28th instant to the 7th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday the 13th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1, and to Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr T S Dawson.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—February 3, at Chuprah, the wife of George Gordon, I C S, of a son.

RAYMOND—January 5, at Secunderabad, the wife of R Raymond, Pension Paymaster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONDUITT—MYRTLE—February 2, at Seoni, C P, by the Rev Sydney Scott, M A, Walter Arnold Conduitt, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Jane Crawford Myrtle, widow of James Aitken Myrtle, M D, J P, of Harrogate, Yorkshire.

MONK—BONNAR—February 5, at Beawar, Rajputana, by the Rev W Robb, James Edmondson Monk, of the Assam-Bengal Railway, to Mary Constance Bonnar, second daughter of A W Bonnar, of Abbot House, Dunfermline, Fife.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—February 5, at Colgong, E I R, Arthur Clement Curtis, aged 46.

MELLISS—January 17, at Garrero, Somaliland, Lieutenant Fraser George Melliss, Indian Army, 5th King's African Rifles, aged 23 years.

MERANDEZ—January 26, at Cannanore, suddenly of heart disease, Samuel William Merandez, Head Audit Clerk, Collector's Office, Malabar, and for several years clerk, St. Mary's Church, Calicut, aged 50 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h-30m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water 11-38m., Low water, 5-34m., 5-34a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch Indian National Association, Mrs. Hatchell's Lecture on Longfellow, Mrs. Tata's Bungalow, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, 5 p. m.
Harmston's Circus.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—Until further notice a special train will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Grant Road and Colaba, departing from Grant Road at 10-28, Charni Road at 10-32, Marine Lines at 10-35, Church Gate at 10-39, arriving at Colaba at 10-43.

KEEPING A STABLE WITHOUT LICENSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dr. K. B Shroff, Acting Superintendent of Licenses, prosecuted Khundoo Bahadoo, a Hindu, on a charge of using a place in Haines Road for keeping buffaloes, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted that he had been fined twice before for using the same place as a stable without a license. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100.

FIRE AT PAREL.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a godown used for storing waste cotton and old gunney bags at Curry Road, Parel. The godown belonged to a Parsee named Jamsetjee Cawasjee Toddivalla. On the alarm of fire being given, some of the neighbours tried to put the fire out but failed. The Chinchpoogly fire engine quickly arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire but not before the whole of the structure had been gutted. The damage was estimated at Rs. 5,000. The cause of the fire was either to spontaneous combustion or to somebody carelessly throwing in it a lighted bidee.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—On Tuesday afternoon tram car No. 126 driven by driver No 30 was turning into Nagdevi Street from Carnac Road, when a woman with three or four children ran across the line in front of the car. The driver shouted out and put on the brake, but before he could pull up, one of the children, a girl aged about five years, was knocked down and came under the front wheel of the car. Almost half of the left foot of the child was cut off, while three toes of the right foot and two fingers of the left hand were crushed. The child was extricated from under the car and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where she has been detained under treatment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Walker charged Tempa Horma with theft as a servant, in respect of gold rings, metal watches, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 127, the property of his master, Mr. Nowrojee Bomanjee Nicholson. The complainant is a merchant and lives in Borah Bazar Street. He took the accused in his service on the 26th December. On the 5th instant accused disappeared from the house which aroused the suspicion of the complainant. The latter examined his cupboard and found a box containing the property missing. He made a report to the Police which resulted in the arrest of the accused and the recovery of the Major portion of the property. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HIRJI DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for the personal discharge of his client. A creditor appeared in person to oppose the application. His lordship advised him to oppose the insolvent's application for his final discharge. Insolvent was then sworn and given his personal discharge.

RE SHIVJEE RATTANSEY.

Mr. Bayley, for the insolvent, moved for the usual interim order. Mr. Bhandarkar, for a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Bayley said that the opposing creditor had not filed his grounds of opposition and his affidavit. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvent the usual interim order.

RE JIWAN TRIBHOWAN.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for a month, which was granted.

RE EDALJEE ARDASIR TREACHER.

Mr. Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The learned counsel said the insolvent got a monthly salary of Rs. 70, out of which he was now paying Rs. 40 per month as instalments in the Small Causes Court. Many decrees had been passed against him, and as he was pressed by his creditors he had to come to this court for relief.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, said that, after the dismissal of his petition, insolvent had contracted fresh debts. He had not paid his former creditors, and the creditors to whom he was now paying the instalments were Marwaree creditors, who had obtained decrees against him in respect of the debts of other persons, for whom insolvent had stood security.

His lordship refused the application.

RE VALLABHDAS JAIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the insolvents, appeared to speak against the minutes of the order, by which his lordship had sentenced the insolvents to nine months' simple imprisonment. The learned counsel said his clients had appealed against the order which had been wrongly drawn up. His lordship had found the insolvents guilty of suppressing certain letters written to them by their brother Dhunjee. The learned counsel urged that the order must be confined to the specific charges, of which the court had found the insolvents guilty, and that it should not be vague and indefinite and suggest that the words "papers and documents" should be struck off, and the words "letters written to them by their brother Dunjee" be substituted.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for a creditor, had no objection to the course proposed.

His lordship amended the order accordingly.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, opposed the application remarking that on the face of the former proceedings, the insolvent had no right to the indulgence of the court. The application was refused.

RE BHUGANDAS LALLUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter until the disposal of the appeal made against his lordship's order.

Mr. Starling, for the Commercial Bank, and Mr. Mankar for a creditor appeared to support the application. Mr. Davar, for the first insolvent, also appeared to support it. Mr. Bayley for the second insolvent, opposed the application, stating that the case of his client should be separated from that of the first insolvent.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, postponed the hearing until the disposal of the appeal.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana, for the half-year ended 31st December last, states :—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 2,109 of whom 509 were resident on 31st December 1902, 67 new members were elected during the half year and 10 resigned 66, temporary members were elected during the half year.

At the last half-yearly meeting held on the 25th day of August 1902, the Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, President: Mr H. P. Hebblethwaite, Joint Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, Mr W. A. Haig Brown, Joint Hony. Secy; Mr J. H. Beath, Hony. Secy. Boats; Mr G. W. Gilchrist Hony. Secy. Bowls; Mr J. S. Milne, Hony. Secy. Cricket, Mr F. L. Muir, Hony. Sec. Golf; Mr C. E. Durnford, Hony. Secy. Lawn Tennis; Mr D. N. Graham, Hony. Secy, Polo; Mr A. C. W. Elsbury, Hony Secy. Racquets, Mr P. J. Arnot, Hony. Secy. Football and Hockey, Mr F. C. Macrae. Additional Member; Mr A. Muirhea, Additional Member, Mr T. W. Birkett, Additional Member; Mr C. H. S. Boggs, Additional Member.

The following changes have taken place during the half year :—

Additional Member—Mr. W. F. Crum accepted the invitation of the Committee to join them as an additional member vice Mr. C. H. S. Boggs resigned

Mr. C. H. S. Boggs accepted the invitation of the Committee to join them as an additional Member in place of Mr. T. W. Birkett who had left for England.

Cricket.—Mr. A. C. Rumbull undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary in place of Mr. J. S. Milne resigned.

Lawn Tennis.—Mr. W. P. Pechey undertook the duties of Lawn Tennis Secretary, vice Mr. C. E. Durnford resigned.

Polo.—Mr. W. H. Wilkinson accepted the post of Polo Secretary on the resignation of Mr. D. N. Graham.

Cricket.—The last Cricket season was more satisfactory than the previous one. The Gymkhana turned out a stronger team than was at first anticipated, with the result that out of seventeen matches played, eight were drawn, five won and four lost. The pitch is being entirely re-laid, and it is hoped that the result will enable the Gymkhana to prepare better wickets than has been the case previously.

Polo.—Polo was well supported till the middle of December when the Peoples Coronation Fair made play impossible for a month. The October Tournament had to be abandoned owing to teams from up-country scratching. In June 1902 the Gymkhana team defeated the R. A., Kirkee, in the Poona Junior Tournament, but were defeated by the winners. A team was also sent up for the Poona Open Tournament.

Racquets.—The court was well attended during the first half of the six months under report, the average number of players being 24, but the attendance fell off during the latter half to an average of 14, the total average per month being 19.

The Annual Single Racquets Tournament will be held during the race-week in February.

Lawn Tennis.—Owing to the late rains very little Tennis has been played during the period under review. Latterly the courts have been fully utilized.

Boats.—The Boats are all in excellent condition having recently been painted and varnished. They have not, however, been very much patronized by Members during the past six months.

Golf.—Golf continues to flourish in Bombay in spite of the difficulties there are to contend with. The buildings at present in course of construction on the Marine Lines side seem to necessitate a larger number of people than usual being on the Maidan, but when these buildings are completed we may hope that the golfers will not be quite so much interfered with as at present. All things considered a fairly good course is now in existence and there seems no reason why Golf should not continue to flourish in the Fort, although a relief course somewhere out of Bombay is most desirable, if only the ground could be found.

The competitions this season have again filled well, the results so far being as follows:—Golfer's Cup Handicap won by Mr. O. Marshall, MacDonald Cup Handicap won by Mr. R. Aitken, St. Andrew's Medal Scratch won by Mr. O. Marshall, Calcutta Medal Handicap won by Captain Hewett, R. N., Madras Medal Handicap won by Mr. H. W. Shallard, Blackheath Medal Scratch won by Mr. O. Marshall.

A successful Golf week was held in October when Mr. R. Aitken carried off premier honors.

Mounted Sports.—There were extremely good entries for the weekly mud sports held during the monsoon months. The Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting was held in November and on the whole was a success, but the entries for the Athletic Sports were poor, especially in the events confined to Members of the Gymkhana, and it is hoped that in future years an improvement will take place in this respect.

The entries for the Mounted Sports were excellent and some fine performances were accomplished.

Football.—Unfortunately, at the end of the past season, Association and Rugby somewhat clashed owing to the Rovers' and the Calcutta Tournament being fixed for the same time. The Association team did not enter for the Rovers' Tournament, which gave the Rugby players the opportunity of visiting Calcutta and playing in the Tournament there. Calcutta entertained the team handsomely and have promised to come over to our Tournament next year. We had a hard game with the Welsh in the Semi-final of the Calcutta Tournament and had to retire defeated by 2 goals to nil.

The Welsh again won our Tournament.

Bowls.—The green has been well patronised. The last Handicap match (Doubles) was won after an exciting finish by Messrs G Robertson and R Miller.

Members are reminded that the election of the Committee for the year 1903 will take place at the General Meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1903.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Balance Sheet for the past half-year shows a balance of Rs 332 assets over liabilities. The receipts for the half year amounted to Rs. 19,212 and disbursements to Rs. 14,961, leaving a balance of Rs. 4 251.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at noon for Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien from the stream direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at Ballard Pier at 10-45 a. m. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed with all their baggage at 8-30 a. m.

Mr A Combarien	Mrs M Cowper
Mr and Mrs Barrett	Miss J Hartwell
Mr and Mrs Manselin	Mrs Lyons Montgomery
Mr and Mrs Jambon	Mr Ch Marriott
Major and Mrs W E Kerrick infant and nurse	Mr S J Hawkins
Mr Fotiades	Mr M de Heredia
Mr Papillon	Mr Fortado
Mr Luquet	Mr de Lemos
Mr Prevot	Mr L Lawrence
Mr Sueur	Mr de Jace
Capt Thomassin	Mr Bellet
Mr Naspe	Mr Devis
Mrs Mathey and nurse	Mr de Cornulier
Mr E Woodley and nurse	Mr Rowley D P
Mrs Maxwell, infant and nurse	Mr Vokes
Major A McConaghey	Mr Goldenberg
Capt F McConaghey	Mr J Sheldon Williams
Mrs Hammer	Mr G Anderson
	Mr Rasson

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	29	22	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	37	62
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	12	9	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	23	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	7	2	9
Water Division	1	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	140	115	219
Total plague deaths to date	242,638	104,646	
Same date last year	139	84	205

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CAUSING HURT TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Mr. H. L. Fainter, First Class Magistrate at Sholapur, in October last, convicted Dattatrya Narayen Titte and another of voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish security for keeping the peace. Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, dismissed an appeal by the accused. An appeal to the High Court was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Mr Branson, with Rao Bahadur Ghanasham N. Nadkarn appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that one Wishwanath and Ganga were taken into custody by the chief constable, and by him transferred to the custody of an armed constable Fattu. There had been a dispute in the Bazar between the two persons arrested and the third accused in the case, in the course of which an offence under Section 354 of the Penal Code was alleged to have been committed by the two persons arrested, who moreover, did not give their names and addresses. As Fattu was conveying them to the chowdi, he was met by another police constable named Babajee. Just at that moment the two accused came up and beat the constable in a degrading manner, and released the persons arrested. The defence of the accused in the trial before the magistrate was that the arrested persons had actually given their names and addresses to the Fouzdar ; that accused No. 2, hearing of the arrest, went to see the Fouzdar and told him that the names and addresses, as given by the persons arrested, were correct ; and that the Fouzdar told him to go to the people who were bringing the arrested persons and ask them to release them. Accused No. 2 did so, and found the arrested persons in charge of five constables. After an amicable conference, the constables released the persons arrested. It was alleged that the Fouzdar in order to gratify malice against the accused, had all along intended to make this transaction a base for the accusation and did so. Mr. Kennedy considered it very improbable that the chief constable would have ordered the release of the persons arrested at the request of the accused. There could be no doubt, Mr Kennedy said that complainant Fattu, went to the hospital assistant and made a statement and showed the injuries he had received. There was nothing to show that the chief constable had any hostility against the accused. The prosecution story was quite consistent with all the proved facts The evidence of the assault was exclusively that of the sufferers On the whole, Mr. Kennedy was inclined to accept the prosecution story as giving an approximately true account of what actually happened. In view of the position of the accused and the disgrace put on the police in so public a place and manner, Mr. Kennedy could not say that the sentences passed on the accused by the magistrate were excessive.

Their Lordships on a consideration of all the facts reduced the sentence to the period of imprisonment which the accused had already undergone, and remitted the unexpired portion of the imprisonment and also the order as to security for keeping the peace.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhukhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

339-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Lillathar Dhalloo and another Motabhoy Mulla Essabhai—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

330-02—Jamshedjee and R—Damoder Ramchander Bapat vs Bai Jankibai widow—K B Mehta—Part heard.

287-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—Jamsetjee and R.

415-95—Payne G S and M—Jacob Hajee Ebrahim Coban and others vs the Tokio Marine Ins Co Ld—Smitham B and N. Not to be called on till 10th instant.

397-02—Smithem B and N—Ramchunder Waman and other vs Wasudeo Wamon and vs Manlhookhbas J and N (For Postponement).

398-02—Mansookhlal J and H—Parwatibai widow vs Moreshwar Sudam and on (Inpenson).

401-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdoola Ismail vs Lukmida Nathudas and others Bhaisanker R and G.

862-01—Mulla and M Walji Mathooradas Eduljee Gomers and others Pestonji R and K.

514-01—Captain and V—Narsey Kessowjee vs Bhowanje Dharamsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and S and M.

398-02—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsey vs Rehmoobhoy Allana and others—Thakurdas and Co

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joomas Narani and others.

417-02—Sorabjee and J—Chaturbhuj Khimjee vs Devidas Morarjee and another—Daphtary and F and E N Motabhoy.

420-02—Payne G S and M—The Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik vs Cursondas Mowjee—Pestonjee R and K.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.

509-1909—1—Matoobhoy J and Madan—Hiralal Kanyalal and others vs Govind Narayen Payne G S add M.

21-02—Tayabji D and Co—Morarji Mohanjee vs Dhurmsey Shunkerji and others—Little and Co.

425 02—Thakordas and Co—Hunseraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummell—Little and Co.

431-02—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Rustamji Shroff and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Korji Jivraj and another—Mansbookhlal D and J.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Dismissal.

739-01—Crawford B and Co—Sayed Sirdar Ali Khan vs Richard Augstin Willis—Little and Co.

40-02—Bicknell M and M—Trikamdas Sadaram and others vs Tolaram Valad Gorukhram and another—Malsi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

851-01—Bhaishankar and K—Kamra Pooram S Dhorasram Tyer vs Cumbhempand Ak an C Dilya—Mansookhlal J and H.

694-01—Mansooklal D and J—Ghordhundas Sooderdas vs Bai Santookbai widow and others—Thakordas and Co, Bicknell M and M, Edgelow G and W, Dicksit and D, C L Mansooklal J and H (for postponement).

43-02—Mulla and M—Keserbai widow and another vs Poorramnul Goolji Singam—Dicksit and D.

120-98—Pestonji R and K—The Gokuldas Kalianjee Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Kallianjee and another—Edglow G and W.

185-01—Khunderao and S—Taibai vs Narayen Harischander and others—Pestonji R and K.

441-02—Tayabji D and Co—Bai Kesherbai alias Rumabai Bai Mongibai widow and another—Little and Co and Crawford B and Co.

441-02—Moola and M—Sakerbai widow vs Vasanji Ramdas—Ardeshir H D and Co (for postponment).

809-01—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs N C Macleod and others—Jehangir and S, R Ragawji H Hiralal, D and P. G S and M, M H M and M M Cama.

89-02—Tayabji and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley M Jaffer T Topan and others—Little and Co, Thakordas and Co and D D Romer.

265-02—Payne G S and M—Roychand Sookaji and another vs Nema Hukma and others—Unwalla and P.

417-02—Bhaisanker K and G—Lalsanker Hurpursad vs Joshi Valabhdas Shamji—Smitham B and M.

376-02—Thakoredas and Co—Roostam Khershedji Cama and others vs Dayal Gopal and another—Wadia and G (for postponement).

451-02—Payne G S and M—Lalashanker Nemji and another vs Jewanlal Damji and others—Mulla and M.

461-02—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cadir vs Jitayker Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker and other—Crawford B and Co, Moolji B and B and Edglow G and W (for postponement)

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgement on Motion.

684-02—Framji and D—Sadick Hoosein and another vs Haji Scoleman Abdool Wahed and others—Edgelow G and W, Little and Co, and Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and an other vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Testamentry Suit.

20-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

388-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoodab Abbs 2 ors us Bey Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dott, 629 tons, Captain T Haraldsen, will sail to-day, for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hugin, 829 tons, Captain C Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. She sails to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye......Lt Comdr Lambert.....Torpedo Catcher
Richard Grech ......178 ....I Government
H M S Lapwing......Lt Comdr Armstrong ......Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr G C Quayle......Royal Navy
Ceylon ....Capt A Channer......R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala ......Capt G H Hewett, R N..........Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia..........Turret-ship

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Renown.........Farquhar..........Royal Navy
H M S Highflyer...5600 Capt A H Christian..........Flagship
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt Comdr Rowsell.......Indian Marine
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
Do No 103...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mandovy	462	Rego			Port Gunboat
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2564	Fox			P & O Co
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Rawford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Dott	630	Haraldson			Bombay Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co
Wennington	1913	Diver			A Montocheff
H Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Itola	3363	Robertson			M M & Co
Idar	2595	Milne			K Nixon &
Kt Bachelor	4080	Pain			K N & Co
Kola	427	Rickford			M M & Co
Adana	2178	Fowler			Standard Oil & Co
Kangra	1478	Bomber			M M & Co
Tenby	1559	Pearson			Cory Bros
Sicilia		Tocque			Transport
Soudan		G R Wright			Transport
Kitcraig	2382	Gibb			W& A G & Co
Wharfedale	1835	Gray	Cochin	10-2	M M & Co
Ballaarat	2861	Summers			P & O Co
Ionian	2157	Brown			M M & Co
Kinley	2131	Marker			
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Nurani	2270	Morgan	Calcutta		T M & Co
Zaire		F J B Seal			Port, Gunboat
Okhla	2486	Skinner			M M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Captain
Plassey					Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Siam	2488	Glaren	Hull	14-2	J M & Co
C	Ockenfels	2814	Hartzoy	Karachi	21-2	Glade & Co
E	Oro	2146	Coleman	Dunkirk	17-2	T M & Co
G	Ahmadi	1641	Hanson	R S Ports	14-2	B& P S N Co
H & J	Afghan	1439	Dexter	R S Ports	14-2	H C Joosub
P	Palitana	1934	Le Marchand	Aden	12-2	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Mangalore	12-2	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Assyria	4094	Blight	Marseilles	14-2	W&A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	14-2	Crocco F
4	Ischia	2784	Muzzo	China	17-2	F R S N Co
5	Line Branch	3467	Maling	Marseilles	23-2	T M & Co
8	Bullmouth	2607	Stratton	Genoa	21-2	W&A G & Co
12&13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	14-2	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	12-2	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Itinda	3362	England	Calcutta	12-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Hugin s	Anderson	Moulmein
	Plassey s	Preston	Southampton

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Valetta s	Palmer	Shanghai, &c
	Umta s	Watkeys	Calcutta, &c
	Khandalla s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Satara (transport)	Goss	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dott, Haraldsen, for Singapore.
" Hugin, Anderson, for Karachi.

The steamer Kangra entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEBRUARY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacMillan arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, FEBRUARY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Oro s—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 300 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, G Goculdas; 4,000 cwts bones, M Jamal; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Line Branch s—200 bales cotton, and 600 cwts mustard seed Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, N Sundarjee and Co; 2,00? cwts jowari, and 29833 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,200 teelseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

Assyria s—19,013 cwts teelseed, and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Assyria s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ernst and Ce.

Bullsmouth s—120 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Company; 70 bales hemp, 1,000 cwts maize, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,834 cwts linseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana; 5,002 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 castorseed, 1,250 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,200 cwts myrabollans, Volkart Brothers; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 17,095 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—85 cwts sharkfins, H A Mahomed; 75 cwts olibanum, M J Joonabhoy; 115 cwts olibanum, Yan Shun and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 35 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 77 cwts Kismis, R Datardina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

A CASUALTY ROOM INCIDENT.

A GALVANISED PATIENT.

THE revivifying effects of a galvanic shock were startlingly illustrated in the casualty room of the Melbourne Hospital when an individual who had been picked up off the street in a state of apparent collapse, suddenly woke up after undergoing a little electric massage thirsting for vengeance on the whole staff. Some civilians passing along Lonsdale-street at about 10 o'clock saw a man lying groaning on the footpath. As he was unable to give an intelligent account of himself, and was seemingly ill, they took him to the Melbourne Hospital, where, after some difficulty, his name (Jas, M'Arthur) and his age (40) were learned from him, together with the information that he had been discharged from the Benevolent Asylum to "go and get work." As he appeared to be suffering severely from inertia the galvanic battery was applied to tone him up a bit. The result surpassed all expectations. The man, who a few moments previously had made the pathetic request to be allowed to die quietly, instantly developed enormous energy, and leaping upon the nearest attendant turned the astonished man upside down, and chasing the doctors out of the room pursued them with alarming violence into an adjoining apartment, where they locked the door. He then came back, and entered into a spirited catch-as-catch-can contest with the wardsman, who had just reversed his position and was trying hard to think what had happened. In the ensuing struggle the electric light was accidentally switched off, and the battle carried on in the dark was made more exciting by the yells of the patient. The wardsman eventually got the furious man out of the casualty room and shut the door on him, but not before he had received a severe kick. He was just congratulating himself on the exciting incident having ended when the fellow's foot and leg appeared through the window and his discreet action was quickly imitated by the occupants of the next room as they heard the enraged man thundering upon their door with threats of dire consequences. Baulked in this direction he wandered about the grounds in front, howling until he had attracted a crowd of curious persons around the front gates. By this time the police had arrived, and after a hard fight managed to handcuff him and take him to the watch house, where he was charged with assaulting the wardsman.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1903.

RAND LABOUR PROBLEMS.

MR. LEOPOLD ALBU, the Transvaal Mining Expert, whose opinions on various matters connected with the South African problem have been sought after, has just given to a home contemporary his views on the Rand Labour question. Mr. Albu does not hesitate to say that Chinese labour is inevitable. Mr. Chamberlain has told the indolent tribesmen that they will be made to work, if they do not, voluntarily. Mr. Albu does not think they will be intimidated to any extent. White labour in South Africa costs ten shillings a day and Kaffir labour two shillings. If Kaffir labour is not forthcoming in sufficient quantity it is impossible to employ white labour in its place, for that would mean paying five times as much as it ought to cost and the industries of the country would be killed. Says Mr. Albu: "We cannot stand any more experiments. We have been trying them for four years and must now either get to work or close our mines. It was all we could do before the war to get sufficient supply of labour; now that the demand for it has increased, our difficulties have increased too. What we have to do is to get a supply of labour at once, so that we can work our mines to the best advantage and then we can begin to work round for other sources of supply. We want 200,000." Mr. Albu does not seem to have any high opinion of Indian labourers. Indeed he asserts that there is only one possible source, that is China whence men are willing to go, men who are capable of doing the work required of them, and that the importation of a sufficient supply of Chinese labour is the only possible solution of the difficulty. As against this we have Mr. Chamberlain's desire to keep South Africa a White Man's country. It is contended that the Colonial Secretary has not definitely closed the door against Chinese labour. Mining magnates are unanimous in support of Mr. Albu's opinion, and flout the idea of importing five thousand English or Italian navvies for work on the railways. Of course if navvies were taken out they would set at liberty double their number of natives at present employed on the lines. But ten thousand would not go far towards supplying the two hundred thousand men Mr. Albu asserts to be necessary.

It is not easy to foretell how the problem will be solved for whatever steps be taken towards inducing the natives to work they do not promise any degree of success. There is a smaller supply than ever, and it was only the other day that we were informed that the last monthly returns showed a falling off of two thousand in the number of recruits. It is currently reported that Mr. Chamberlain is using his influence with the Foreign Office with a view to obtaining the opening for recruiting purposes of the whole of British South Africa with the exception of Nairobi, and this is stated to be the answer of Government to the requests of the financial houses for permission to import Chinese. The making of South Africa yellow as well as black and white, it is generally felt, however would be fatal, and, if that scheme is thrown overboard, South Africa will have been saved from a heavy addition to her already long list of plagues which might have had the same effect as the last straw to the camel's load. The mine-owners are said to be quite determined not to have unskilled white labour, although one of their principal managers is much in favour of it on political grounds even if more expensive. Native labour is intensely unsatisfactory. In a mine the native performs his task. At drilling rock he does half of what is expected of a white man as a rule, but sometimes as much, for he hates being underground, and will do anything to escape to the sun and fresh air. So he rushes through whatever task is allotted to him that he may get finished and out. One of the most searching criticisms of the labour difficulty has been written by the travelling correspondent of an Australian contemporary who has had many opportunities of judging the necessities of the case. He is, however, we hope unnecessarily alarmed by the outlook. He cannot, he tells us, help wondering whether the next great affliction to befall South Africa will be a war with them. The authorities may wink their eyes to the fact as much as they please, he observes, but there is no overlooking the circumstance that those who live in the country and know it well are possessed with this idea, and dread to think of it and its attendant horrors.

Writing from Johannesburg to explain the prevalent unrest among the black race, a Special Commissioner attributes it to the influence of the Ethiopian Missionaries who have been sent out from the United States, apparently for the express purpose of making South Africa a blackman's country and getting the whites exterminated. They preach it openly as well as secretly, we are told. In the native press, which includes several organs printed in the Basuto tongue, it is unblushingly asserted that as the British beat the Boers by reason of their greater numbers, it will be easy for the natives who are so much more numerous than the British to beat the latter in their turn and drive them back to the Thames. Ethiopian evil influence has spread from the coastal colonies to Rhodesia, and even the ignorant but truculent natives of the Zoutansburg district have been infected. The immediate situation is said to be that the Basutos have remained more or less under arms since the war. Being so splendidly mounted it is felt they would be formidable foes to encounter should they be induced to rise. Most formidable would be the impi of Dinizulu which tasted blood in the closing days of the war when they exterminated a Vryheid commando which had been marauding his country and stealing his cattle. The impi is well armed. There has recently been some trouble over the matter of giving up captured arms, and although the authorities deny this it is asserted that to avoid friction the chief was allowed to retain possession of them. Fortunately the natives in the north have been disarmed but gun-running is said to be lucrative. They have no difficulty in obtaining supplies, and given organisation they could prove exceedingly troublesome. Our Australian contemporary's Special Commissioner warns the Home authorities that should trouble arise they will find the tribesmen as well armed as the did the Boers, and he urges it as the permanent duty of the Government to put a stop to the machinations of the Ethiopian missionaries before the mischief has been done. The men it is proposed to compel to work are capable of resistance, and we imagine it will not be long before the fact of their willingness to do anything at all rather than work will be forcibly demonstrated. Then will come a war of extirmination. Far better would it be to import either Chinese or Indian labour on indenture, for the greater the stage of development the easier will it be to grapple with whatever difficulties arise. Meantime every man who will work has ample occupation. There are now forty-seven mines working though the number of stamps is put down as 2,817 against six thousand before the war. The mines at Barberton have re-started, but none of them is so active as it was before the war for the simple inability of the managers to obtain labour to work them. The situation is becoming acute, and the problem will not be solved without the utmost care and deliberation.

"YOUNG IRELAND."

THE death of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, full of years and honours, after a career in which the one time rebel rendered distinguished service to the British Crown, recalls that "poetic inspiration" which is recorded in Irish history as the rebellion of 1848. Gavan Duffy was the last of the "Young Irelanders," the band of young enthusiasts who in the pages of the "Nation" and on the platform made fervid appeals to the spirit of independence and illumined their poetry and prose with stirring allusions to the heroes of the classics. Their fervour and their literary brilliance were, however, above the heads of the people, and the movement started by a band of young collegians never took hold of the masses. The "Young Ireland" movement began in the revolt of the enthusiastic spirits from the slow and constitutional agitation of O'Connell. They refused to pledge themselves not to appeal to "the sword," and the "Nation," founded by Duffy, began its insistence on the national ideal. The year 1848 was one of revolution throughout Europe. In France the Republic compelled Louis Phillipe to fly to England, where Chartism was creating trouble. The more fiery spirits among the "Young Irelanders" came to believe that the time was ripe for rebellion in Ireland and even the counsels of the "Nation" became too cautious and pacificatory for them. John Mitchell, the most formidable of the physical force men, started the "United Irishman," wherein he preached open revolt and defied the Government to arrest him. Mr. Justin McCarthy has stated that Mitchell had made up his mind so to rouse the passions of the people as to compoll the Government to arrest some of the leaders, calculating that then the populace would rise and rescue their heroes and so rebellion would be set on foot. It was a mad cap scheme, and the result was very different from what Mitchell anticipated. He was arrested, but neither the other leaders nor the people made any attempt to rescue him, and with his conviction and transportation the most dangerous fire brand was removed. The conviction of Mitchell, however, had the effect of hastening the crisis. The "Nation" declared for rebellion—at some future period, when the country should be prepared; but the Government were not chivalrous enough to wait.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, a well meaning country gentleman who, because of his lineage and position, had put himself at the head of the "Young Irelanders," Thomas Francis Meagher, Dillon, and others. These leaders left Dublin, whether to evade arrest or to formally begin the insurrection was never known. At any rate they held gatherings and drillings of the "confederates" as their followers were called, and the next thing was a riot which was dignified by the name of rebellion. Smith O'Brien and his followers came into collision with the police at Ballingarry in Tipperary. The police had taken refuge in a cottage, but when several of the confederates had been wounded by the police fire the rebels dispersed. A few days later Smith O'Brien was arrested at a railway station and Meagher and two of his companions were taken after days of wandering through the mountains. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Later on Mitchell and Meagher made their escape from Australia while they were on parole. Smith O'Brien, on the contrary, refused to have anything to do with any plot for his escape in such circumstances, and was later on pardoned and allowed to return to Ireland. He died in Wales in 1864, three years before the "rising" of 1867. Mitchell and Meagher found their way to America where they fought on opposite sides in the Civil War. Meagher's career was closed by a fall from a boat into the Missouri, but Mitchell returned to Ireland where he was twice elected to Parliament, but was never allowed to sit in the House of Commons. He died while the question of permitting him to take his seat was being warmly discussed. Of the other prominent personages connected with the Young Ireland movement some died in America and several others found their way home and sat in Parliament. Gavan Duffy after a jury had twice refused to convict him of treason was returned to the House of Commons, and subsequently rose to the highest position in Victoria. Another rebel leader of 1848 who served the Crown well was Thomas Darcy McGee who went to the United States and afterwards to Canada, where he became a member of the Government and one of the most loyal supporters of the British dominion when attempts were made to undermine it. He met his death by the hand of an assassin, and his untimely end was as greatly lamented in England as in the Colony to which he had given his best service. The death of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy removes the last of the band whose early but misguided enthusiasms found their outlet in the Irish revolutionary episode of 1848.

THE TRAVANCORE STATE.

IN some respects the report of the administration of the State of Travancore during the past official year presents possibilities of considerable improvement. The work of the year presented no very unusual feature, and there was after all very little variation in the statistics respecting the land revenue demand. The percentage of collections showed a slight improvement in some parts of the State, but in other divisions there was a falling off, so that the mean percentage was not altered to any great extent. There were again a large number of revenue cases during the year, and over twelve hundred still remain to be decided. This clearly shows, as the report points out, the work of the subordinate official of the department is by no means so efficient as it should be. Then again, in the administration of criminal justice delays seem to be frequent, but it is only fair to say that the decisions of the subordinate magistrates are improving in quality. Last year the percentage of cases confirmed on appeal rose from 54·73 to 63·03, a sign of progress. Last year's percentage, however, is very much too low. In respect of civil justice rather more progress was made. The number of cases for disposal during the year, inclusive of arrears, was 1,338 ordinary suits and 57 small causes. Of these 887 and 52, respectively, were disposed of, and the disposals exceeded the arrears. In the same way some of the arrears in appellate jurisdiction were wiped off. But there are still a large number of cases to be decided, and if the progress of the courts remain at the rate of that of last year, it will be six years before the appellate judges will be able to present a clean sheet. As regards the season, it was rather less favourable for agriculture than in the previous year. However, this had no effect upon the prices of food grains within the State, and wages also remained stationary. There were decreases in the amounts due to the State on account of the staple industry, but there were slight increases in the external trade of the country. A good many useful works were performed by the Public Works Department, and the class of undertakings entered upon show that the necessities and requirements of the State are fully recognised.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Captain J. H. Crawford, A. D. C., will leave Grant Road on the 15th instant at 10-5 p. m. and will arrive at Surat on the 16th at 3-44 a. m. His Excellency will leave Surat on the 17th at 0 59 a. m. and will arrive at Grant Road the same day at 7-10 a. m.

BISHOP COPLESTONE leaves Calcutta on tour for Eastern Bengal and Assam, returning on the 21st instant.

WE are glad to learn that Major-General Hill, Inspector-General of Volunteers, whose serious illness has been reported from Meerut, is now making progress towards recovery.

PRIVATE William Morris, Welsh Regiment, who was sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment for causing the death of a native policeman at Delhi, is appealing against his conviction in the magistrate's Court.

AMUSING stories of the Delhi Durbar are filtering Home. There was, of course, much painting up for the occasion; it even extended to the bath-tubs. One of the Viceroy's guests, a lady of title, complained to the A. D. C. that when she tubbed the paint came off the inside of the bath. The A. D. C. was equal to the occasion. He expressed his sorrow, and suggested turpentine.

THE Punjab Commission has obtained a New Year concession which was not among those announced at the Durbar. The lower or 2nd grade of District Judge has been abolished, and all the officers holding that position will be advanced to the footing of 1st grade District Judges with salaries of Rs. 1,500 instead of Rs. 1,200, with effect from the end of last December. Only two or three officers are affected for the moment but as the change is permanent it will constitute in the long run a considerable addition to the attractions of the Judicial Department in the Punjab. The Notification does not make it absolutely clear whether the pay of Provincial Service officers holding these posts will be correspondingly improved, but it may be presumed that this follows.

IN our remarks upon the Indian Electricity Bill, observes the "Pioneer", we said that the composition of the Select Committee left something to be desired, as there was not included among its members any representative of the electrical industry in India. We are glad to know that Government are not responsible for the omission, as they wished such a representative to allow himself to be nominated to the Legislative Council, with a view to his sitting on the Committee. The gentleman addressed felt himself, however, unable to give the time required, and a similar reason would probably deter any member of a firm concerned with electricity outside Bengal from accepting nomination. This is unfortunate considering the importance of the Bill, but the Government have had to accept the position and have done the next best thing open to them. The Committee have been empowered to call an expert before them to make suggestions, and they will probably invite Mr. Meares to attend. He has had some valuable experience as Electrical Engineer to the Bengal Government, and furnished a report some time ago to the Simla Municipality regarding the possibility of a big electric installation in the summer capital.

WE are able to state authoritatively (says the "Times") that the Archbishop-Designate of Canterbury has been ordered a short stay abroad simply on account of the debility left after an attack of influenza which had succeeded a period of some strain and overwork. The Archbishop has been for a considerable time entirely free from the symptoms which gave rise to so much anxiety during his first Episcopate, and his health has been very satisfactory for some years past.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM is always original if not profound. At Carlisle he referred, during the trial of a seaman for throwing caustic soda with intent to do grievous bodily harm, to what he called one of the most mischievous things of the present day. This was the fashion of selling spirits in small bottles at railway stations. People ran in and bought these bottles and put them in their pocket and drank the contents. The result was that a great many more crimes were committed than would otherwise be the case. But many travellers take the view that these small flasks are useful and convenient.

ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT.

EGYPT'S TOMBS OF KINGS, PRIESTS, AND SACRED BULLS.

(BY J. MALCOLM FRASER.)

With a final rattling gasp the engines of Cook's despatch boat subside into inactivity. On the shore a sea of donkey-boys surge and heave around the groups of animal islands. On the boat a regiment of cameras snap viciously in obedience to their tourist masters' touch.

The crowd had throbbed the two hours of green grey Nile from Cairo to Bedrechen with eyes that wandered from parched lands to dry Baedekers. They had ticked off the sights in the most approved tourist style, had strained to catch the dragoman's dragomanese, and had absorbed the lesser wonders which magnify when described to friends, to the detriment of the greater wonders which must be seen to be properly understood. This they had done, though their heads came near to bursting with the strain. But it was worth it. For to feel at home with memorials of the world's youth one must in common decency know all about "their people."

So with a final grab at kodaks and guide books, they plunge into the seething sea of Arab boys and donkeys, and fight their way, with varying success, to the animal of their choice.

"You tak me for donkey?" demands one driver enigmatically of an eminently British parent. "Him little-um—good as horse. Little-um donkey good as none. Big donkey, big lazy; small donkey, small lazy." Then as an extra inducement—"Him called Kernal Roosevelt." The sturdy Briton informs him with much dignity that he is not an American, but an Englishman.

'SCLUSIVELY EXCELLENT.

"Alla right. Other man whom he b'long call him that last year. When I drive him this a year I call him King Edward, a 'sclusively excellent donkey, mister." And before Familias can recover his breath—lost at the boy's audacity—he finds himself feebly climbing into the saddle.

By now, writes Mr. J. Malcolm Fraser in the "Daily Express," the leaders of the twenty odd pilgrims have gotten under way, and are straggling in single file up the sandy banks a hundred yards from the shore. "King Edward" starts scratch; but by a judicious mixture of stick and Arab expletives, gains third place within a quarter of a mile of the start. Thereafter he drops to a bad last, and halts for repairs to his rider's shattered nerves.

Like a procession of triumph they thread their way through the mud-built alleys of a native village—its queer little shops like cupboards in a wall—and filter across the clover-scented fields beyond. Behind each animal runs a boy in blue cotton galabias bidding all whom it concerns to "Conai-ya." Now and again grave-faced Arabs pass by, sitting absurdly near the tail of their donkeys or mounted high upon fodder-laden camels. To the right shines the Nile, a narrow ribbon of silver, daintily twisting across a sun-kissed land. To the left sweeps the emerald green of springing corn, dotted by queer ox-drawn water-wheels. Ahead and through the curving date palms flash golden sands and turquoise sky.

TOURISTS AMONG THE TOMBS.

For three-quarters of an hour they jolt along for all the world like trippers on the Margate sands. Yet never for one moment would they own to it, nor, for that matter, do the like on English soil. Amid palms and ruined tombs such things are permissible; but take away the glamour of the East and that corpulent dowager on the undersized donkey would look positively vulgar, and would certainly fall a victim to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But here is the land of paradoxes; to be incongruous is to be natural. So the throng gallop their mounts with little squeaks of delight through the site of the city of Memphis, past the colossal statues of Rameses I., enjoying, did they dare to own it, the modern donkey ride far better than the ancient monuments.

And thus at length they cross the boundary which separates fertility from the naked desert beyond, where lie the tombs of the bulls, the mausoleum of Thi, or the pyramids of kings whose names end mostly in "hep" or "hat."

First to the Serapeum they flock, diving into the sand like a string of ants. Here there are a series of sixty-four vast vaults, nearly all containing the sarcophagi of sacred bulls. Mahmoud, the dragoman, leads the way with importance born of high office, and enhanced not a little by his red tarbush and flowing silken robes. Behind him, lost in silence, straggle the pilgrims looking ghoulish in the spluttering torch-light.

Suddenly Mahmoud halts, and fussily collects his audience as if for some weird rite. Instinctively the British house-holder takes off his hat, and inclines his head as he has been wont to do for fifty odd Sundays throughout more years than he cares to to think about. It is foolish; and he knows it. But even the tomb of a bull can seem more solemn than that of many a man. Eventually he replaces his hat, pretends he only removed it to wipe his forehead, tries to be jocular in a husky voice, fails miserably, and wishes he had remained silent.

DINING IN A COFFIN.

"Here-a we have kherfin of bull," announces Mahmoud nasaly, and giving to each word a queer hieroglyphic flavour. "This-a bull stabbed in the rage by Cambyses, when he come-a-back with his ar-mi defeated. There-a nother kherfin, thirteen foots long an' eleven foots deep in-a which your En-glish Prince of Wales had some dinner when he visit Egypt."

This last remark is addressed to an American, who turns swiftly on his heel and examines a piece of bare granite with exaggerated care. The air is pregnant with emotion. Groups shrink nervously together peering into shadowy corners.

"Oh, isn't it magnificent—awful!" exclaims a fragile little woman looking for all the world like a priestess in her white muslin frock and flowing puggaree. "To think that we are standing in the self-same place where thousands and thousands of years ago were buried the gods of a great people. Fancy; hewn out of solid rock! They couldn't have chosen a better place, could they?" she continues appealingly to the American. He has not yet recovered from being mistaken for an Englishman, and replies unfeelingly: "Wal, they might have put it nearer to a bar."

It appears that Mr. Thi, as Mahmoud calls him, lived 4,500 years ago, and was originally of humble origin. He became a royal councillor, a scribe of the Court, a superintendent of works, and, incidentally, a priest of the rank of prophet. With all these accomplishments he might, in modern days, have risen to the height of company promoter, or chairman of the board. As it was, he juggled in hieroglyphics and married a princess whose spinster name was Nefer-Hatap. Thereupon he grew fabulously rich by cooking his master's accounts—or, as they wrote on mud slabs in those days, by judiciously "baking his bricks." And finally, either out of kindness or with malice prepense, they planted him in this rock-hewn cave, where he has lain for so many thousands of years.

All this Mahmoud makes plain in words peculiar to the dragoman tribe. His hearers crowd round him as he scans the figure-covered walls on a voyage of anxious discovery. Suddenly his finger points to the picture of a feline mummy.

"That's-my-Cat," he asserts definitely. At least that's what it sounds like.

"I always said so," exclaims the angular person in a khaki skirt and blue glasses. "I always said Baedeker was right about Thi marrying Nefer-Hatap. You should have gone in there," she continues to an American girl, who, in sheer weariness of tombs has jibbed at entering. "You really should. Thi is excellent, and I always said——"

"Oh, they never told me," interrupts young America, passing rapidly towards the mausoleum.

"Told you what?"

"That they served tea in that funny little cellar. I am just dying for a cup of——"

"No, not T-E-A; only T-H-I," replies Blue-glasses, trying to be sarcastic, but failing by reasons of a half-wistful look. "The other tea we'll get on board."

"Yes, let us."

And without more ado she climbs on to the scarlet donkey saddle and gallops towards where the distant gleam of silver tells of the swift flowing Nile.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN CAPE COLONY.

AN APPEAL TO THE DUTCH.

THE COLONIES AND IMPERIAL OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Grahamstown. He signalised his arrival in Cape Colony by a speech, eloquently reminding the Dutch that they must learn the lesson taught by the war. The new colonies had loyally accepted the result, and he appealed to the Dutch in the Cape to follow their example and live in peace and unity.

He eulogised Lord Milner, who, if health permitted, would remain long enough to leave his work on a firm foundation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet at Grahamstown yesterday evening, said that he was addressing all the colonies when he said they were not doing what they ought in regard to their obligations towards the Empire. The increased vote by the Cape Parliament for the fleet was not sufficient to keep the warship Good Hope for six months. Mr. Chamberlain's observations are considered to foreshadow a money contribution from the Cape.

THE CAPE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT.

INDIANS NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

FOUR HUNDRED PASSENGERS IN A FIX.

The Bancoora from Bombay with four hundred coolies has been prohibited from landing her passengers at several South African Ports, and remains in Table Bay.

[The prohibition against the landing of these passengers arises out of the Immigration Restriction Act recently passed by the Cape Parliament. Under this Act immigrants will not be allowed to land in the colony unless they can pass a literary test in a European language. Each immigrant must apply in writing for permission to land. The law is especially aimed at Asiatics.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Washington administrative circles consider the necessity of financial and other remdeial legislation in the Philippines very urgent It is feared otherwise that there will be another rebellion.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

LORD ROBERTS' EVIDENCE.

THE TRAINING OF MOUNTED TROOPS.

Lord Roberts, in his evidence before the War Commission, said that he considered future wars would require a much larger number of mounted men, while cavalry must be trained to fight on foot, using the rifle. But they must also be trained for shock tactics. Individuality should be encouraged. Infantry and mounted infantry should be largely increased.

SIR HUGH BARNES ON LORD CURZON.

NEW KNIGHT EULOGISES THE VICEROY.

A TOO, TOO FLATTERING TALE.

Sir Hugh Barnes, the Lieutenant Governor elect of Burmah, speaking at Falmouth, said that the people of England were to be congratulated that the destinies of India were in the hands of Lord Curzon, whom he recognised as one of the greatest if not the greatest Viceroy India has known.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

YUSUF ALI'S DEPORTATION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Signor Baccelli, speaking in the Italian Chamber, said that the deportation of the Sheikh from Obbia was necessary to facilitate British operations. Italy, he said, loyally adhered to the agreement, and again proved her desire to maintain the traditional cordial friendship between Britain and Italy.

THE ATTEMPT ON KING LEOPOLD.

RUBINO SENTENCED.

Rubino, the assailant of the King of the Belgians, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

MARCONIGRAPHY AT SEA.

AN OCEAN NEWS SERVICE.

SYSTEM INAUGURATED.

Reuter's telegrams conveying the latest news have been successfully transmitted by Marconi on board the trans-Atlantic liner Minneapolis 36 hours before landing the passengers.

This probably inaugurates a regular system.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO THE SHAH.

DEPARTURE FROM TEHERAN.

The British Mission has left Teheran homewards having bidden the most cordial farewell to the Shah who presented valuable gifts. He handed Viscount Downe a letter to the King.

THE FIRE ON THE S. S. OCKENFELS

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

WE are informed that the damage to the s. s. Ockenfels caused by the fire which occurred on the vessel on Tuesday amounts to Rs. 3,000. In addition to this there is the damage to the cargo which cannot yet be accurately ascertained, but is estimated to be about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS PREPARING TO FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London states:—

The Balkan war clouds are blackening.

Six thousand five hundred Bulgarians have banded under daring leaders throughout Macedonia.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

UNIVERSAL FIVE-RUPEE NOTES.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

It is stated in Calcutta that Sir Edward Law will shortly introduce a Bill to provide for a universal five-rupee note which will be legal tender at all currency offices in India excluding Burma.

LATER.

Sir Edward Law's proposed Currency Notes Bill makes all five-rupee notes, whether of existing or future issues, cashable at all centres of issue in India except Burma which is entirely unaffected by the measure.

The Bill also rescinds the existing arrangement so far only as future issues are concerned whereby notes of ten rupees and upwards issued at such centres as Lahore and Allahabad are cashable both at the centre of issue and at a presidency town Notes of ten rupees and upwards already in circulation will continue to be cashable as at present; those of future issues will be cashable only at centre of issue.

The Bill does not create any new centres of issue, but these can be brought into existence under the present law at any time by the notification in the "Government Gazette."

HEAD OF THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Holland succeeds Mr. Griesbach in the headship of the Geological Survey.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Council fixed for next Friday is postponed to the 20th instant.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Close on twenty-six thousand plague deaths took place in India last week, Bombay Presidency reporting twelve thousand, the Punjab nearly four thousand, and the United Provinces and Bengal over two thousand each.

IMPERIAL ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

TRAINING OF ANGLO-INDIAN BOYS AS SEAMEN.

At the annual dinner of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association to-night covers were laid for eighty. Dr Wallace presided Mr. James Luke, who was amongst the speakers, held out hopes in the course of his remarks of arrangements for getting Anglo-Indian boys trained as seamen in home ship.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Colonel Monteith, 2nd Bombay Lancers, officiates as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, vice Colonel Grover, officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department.

Second-Lieutenant Kunhardt, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, Aden, joins the South African Constabulary.

Captain Kenna, V. C., 21st Hussars, commands all mounted troops operating from Obbia against the Somaliland Mullah.

The wing of the 23rd Bombay Rifles is replaced by a wing of the 9th Bombay Infantry which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 5-30 a. m. from Ahmedabad.

A detachment of Royal Artillery with horses, as under, will arrive at Bombay by rail on the morning of the 15th instant for duty with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught:—One non-commissioned officer, 4 drivers, 4 syces, and 8 horses. The horses will be stabled in Government House stables, and the men accommodated in tents. The forage for horses will be issued in bulk on the day of their arrival in Bombay by the Supply and Transport Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The hired transport Plassy, Captain C F. Preston, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 17th December via Cape Town and Suez. She brought the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, No 74 Co., R. G. A. and details consisting of 34 officers, 5 ladies, 3 children, 5 warrant officers 4 women and 9 children, 843 men, 19 women, and 34 children. The troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock to-day and despatched to Deolali in three special troop trains. The first train will leave the Sassoon Dock at 5-40 p. m. for Deolali with about 10 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 40 children. The second train will leave the dock at about 6-40 p. m. with about 10 officers and 254 men, and the third is timed to leave the dock at about 7-10 p m. with No 74 Co., R. G. A. The 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders will be stationed at Nuseerabad and Neemuch and the Battery at Attock. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMTON.

Lieut-Col and Mrs Dodd and child, R A M C
Lieut Beggam, R A M C
Lieut Crosthwaithe, R A M C

FROM CAPE TOWN—Capt Wood, R A M C

FROM SUEZ.

1st Battalion Seaforth Highlander.

Lieut-Col Campbell
Lieut-Col Egerton
Major Scott Elwood
Capt and Mrs Vandeleur
Capt Campbell
Capt Carden
Capt Thomson
Capt and Mrs Wilson
Lieut Buchanan
Lieut Wicks
Lieut Macfee
Lieut Duncan
Lieut Arbuthnot
Major Twiss Fisher R G A
Lieut. Waring R G A
Captain Arbuthnot R G A
Lieut Davidson
Lieut Robertson
2nd-Lieut Laverton
2nd-Lieut Gray
2nd-Lieut McLachlin
2nd-Lieut Schonberg
2nd-Lieut Gardiner
2nd-Lieut Scovell
2nd-Lieut Murray
Capt and Adjt Daniell
Qr Mr and Mrs Davidson and child.
Lieut Houston A V D
2nd Lieut Barrow R G A
2nd Lieut Edwardson R G A

THE experiment of enlisting Sikhs and Punjabis for the reconstituted Madras Infantry regiments promises to be quite successful. A good stamp of recruit is being got, and the men seem perfectly contented amid their new surroundings down south. The idea is that the linked battalions should revolve, as it were, about their regimental centres A battalion will stay two years in the Madras Command, and then move up north for four years, or stay three years and go away for six. The sepoys may find it a little irksome at first not to be able to go away on short leave to their homes as the distance will be too great for this; but when they move northwards, they will be able to take leave or furlough from a Punjab station without any difficulty. There should be no necessity to send them so far afield as the more advanced posts on the North-West Frontier: they can take their turn at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, or any big station on the railway. If this plan be adopted, recruits will never be wanting, says the "Pioneer, but if the men are kept an indefinite time in Madras stations, they will grow home-sick and take their discharge. The natural result will be that recruiting will fall off, as the would-be sepoy will either join a Punjab regiment or not enlist at all.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

A BIG CARD AND GOOD SPORT.

THERE was a large attendance on the Mahaluxmi Race Course yesterday afternoon, when the first of the big race meetings was run off. Climatic conditions were all that could be desired. The sun was rather hot in the early stages of the afternoon, but a pleasant breeze blew across the course and the heat was not uncomfortable. The grand stand and the paddock presented a more animated spectacle than has been witnessed at Mahaluxmi this season. The six events were all well filled, although in several instances scratchings were so numerous as to bring the entries down to more than half their original number. However, there was plenty of opportunity of good sport and the racing provided keen enjoyment. The afternoon was not a profitable one for punters. Only two favourites out of the card of six races were successful. In the first race Veera was fairly heavily backed, and was expected to win with ease, but she had to give place to Bandicoot, who for the second time this season created a surprise. Rose also won at long odds, and Shaiboob, who carried most of the money, only just managed to place. Spark was cleverly ridden in the Mahaluxmi Stakes and beat H. H. the Aga Khan's Ayrdale by a neck. Hyderi was also brought home owing to good riding, stealing a win from Mameluke within the distance. Harpist in a good field carried off the honours in the Mansfield Plate, and Yankee Boy beat both Minimus and Min, the latter of which was backed down to to 4 on in the Gaye Cup. H. E. the Governor and a party from Government House were present. The following were the details:

The Lilliput Plate—Rs. 2 000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and third Rs 200. For Ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs 900 or over; once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 3lbs; of Rs 5,000, 5lbs; in addition to above penalties Allowances—Ponies measured on or after 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. C. Bs 21lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 8st 8lbs	Robinson	1
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, 8st 7lbs	Oomer	2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 8st 4lbs	Rook	3
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' br aus m Acme, 9st 4lbs	Lansdowne	0
Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Auric, 8st 1lbs	Bennett	0
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not Yet, 8st	Hoyt	0

Betting—5 to 4 on Veera, 6 to 1 Not yet, 10 to 1 Haydn, 3 to 1 Bandicoot, 15 to one the rest.

The Race:—Hadyn made the running closely followed by Veera and Bandicoot. Bandicoot came out at the Bend and although Veera challenged inside the distance won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.—Time 1 min. 4 sec.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under Maidens on 1st April 1902; 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 1st April. 1902 of a race value Rs 900 or over; once, 4lbs twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 3lbs; of Rs 5 000 5lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies measured on or after 1st April, 1899, 7lbs, Maidens, 7lbs.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st 2lbs	Noormahomed	1
Captain Benn and Captain Alexander's g a h Regret, 7st 11lbs	Hoyt	2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 7st 11lbs	Oomerkhan	3
Mr F M Varda's br a h Narunjee, 9st 9lbs	Southall	0
Mr Ferguson's b a h John Roberts, 7st 1 lbs	Kamad	0
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, 7st 11lbs	Heero	0
Colonel Hon'ble E Baring's g a h Granite II, 7st 6lbs	O'Neill	0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 7st 2lbs	Butler	0
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Leg, 7st	Dhondi	0
Messrs E Rasheed and A Sali's b a h Young Taisseer, 8st 13lbs	Murphy	0
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy's ch a h Artist 8st 3lbs		0

Betting.—6 to 4 Shaiboob, 5 to 1 Narunjee, 7's Grey Leg and Young Taisseer, 10's Rose, Tigris and Mosumma; any odds the rest.

The Race.—Rose jumped off with Shaiboob. Rose came out and took the lead at the end of the first furlong and was never headed. Shaiboob held second place until within the distance, when Regret challenged boldly and beat him by half a length. Time—1 min. 21 2-25 secs.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 8st 6lbs	Penton	1
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale, 8st 9lbs	Cowell	2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton, 8st 6lbs	Lansdowne	3
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aus g Leonidas, 8st 8lbs	Oomerkhan	0
Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Fitzeros, 8st 5lbs	Hoyt	0
Mr Mills' bl e h Misty by Petronel—Hazy, 7st 10lbs	Southall	0

Betting.—2 to 1 Ayrdale, 4 to 1 Spark and Trentons 5 to 1 Fitzeros, 10 to 1 Leonidas and Misty.

The Race:—After some delay at the post they got away to a good start. Fitzeros was the first to show out, Spark holding the second place. Spark was to the lead at the bend, with Ayrdale on his heels. The position was not altered although Ayrdale challenged hotly. Won by a neck; half a length between second and third. Time—2 min.

The Bombay Darby—Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs 500, and the third, Rs 300. For Arabs. W A reduced 7lbs Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3 000, 3lbs; of Rs 5 000 5lbs; of Rs 7,000, 7lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under a per General Conditions. Maidens 7lbs.—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji, and A M Ameer's b a h Hyderi, 9st	Oomerkhan	1
Mr Ali bin Tallib's b a h Mameluke, 9st 13lbs	Robinson	2
Mr Jaroola bin Tallib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 2lbs	Heeroo	3
H H Sir Sivajirao Holkar's ch a h Gallant, 8st 13lbs	C B Mahomed	0
Mr R R S's g a h Special, 8st 10lbs	Native	0
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Regal, 8st 7lbs	Hoyt	0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch a h Rubric, 8st 3lbs	Lansdowne	0
Mr R R S's ch a h Zooraf, 7st 10lbs	Noormahomed	0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 7st 1 lbs	O'Neil	0

Betting.—7 to 4 against Hyderi, 4 to 1 Mameluke and Changiz, 10 to 1 Gallant, Special, Regal, Rubrick, and Yoosaf, 15 to 1 Alexis.

The Race.—A good start. Special showed out and held the lead for three furlongs when changing came to the front. He subsequently gave way to Mameluke and Hyderi. Mameluke held the lead up the straight, but was beaten at the distance and lost by half a length. Time—2 min. 3 1-5sec.

The Mansfield Plate—Rs.3,000, out of which second receives Rs 500, and the third, Rs 300. Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 7st 11lb	Kamad	1
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest, 7st 10lbs	O'Neill	dead heat
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Bedsman, 7st 8lbs	Heeroo	dead heat
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Clieveden, 9st 12lb	Southall	0
Mr J B's b aus g Security, 8st 10lbs	Ramshaw	0
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Malto, 8st 4lbs	Robinson	0
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Springlock by Padlock—Colindale, 8st 9lbs	Hoyt	0
Mr Austin's ch aus h Lochaber by Lochiel—dam Kily O'Connor, 7st 7lbs	Dhondi	0
Mr J B's b aus h Venetia, 7st 6lbs	Bennett	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gondolo, 7st 1lb	Butler	0
Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Kingston by Melos—Lady Clieveden, 8st 18lbs	Murphy	0

Betting.—Evens Harpist 7 to 1 Malto, 5 to 1 Loch Clieveden, 8 to 1 Forest, 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race—Loch Clieveden made the running for the first four furlongs. At the bend Harpist drew up but Loch Clieveden again took the lead, only to give way again to the favourite, who won by half a length. Forest and Bedsman ran a dead heat for second place. Time—1 min 15 1-5secs.

The Gaye Cup—Rs 2,000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third Rs. 200, For Ponies 14-2 and under measured on or after 1st April, 1899, 14-2 to carry 9st. 7lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900 of a race vale Rs. 600 or over: once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of aggregate value Rs. 5 000, 3lbs; of Rs 7,000, 5lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowance—C, B's 28lbs Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy, 9st 10lbs	Ramshaw	1
Lt-Col J Desaraj Ur's b aus g Minimus, 10st	Lansdown	2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st 5lbs	Cowell	3
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's ch aus g Indaboa, by Invermay—Little Wanda 9st 4lbs	C B Mahomed	0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice, 9st 2lbs	Southall	0
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Metaigia by Cambria—Cinnamon, 8st 13lbs	Robinson	0
Mr Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 7st 5lbs	O'Neill	0

Betting.—3 to 4 against Min, 4 to 1 Yankee Boy 5 to 1 Minimus, 10's the rest.

The Race.—Malice jumped off with the lead with Yankee Boy close at hand and Minimus third. They they ran to the bend when Minimus drew to the front to be beaten on the post by Yankee Boy. Time—1min. 32 2-5secs.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Grand Western Handicap—Alix, Lochardon, Keinan and Repetition.

The Produce Stakes—Phil.

The Imperial Stakes—Lady Avon, Bijley, Amarosa, Mimuhaha and The Chump.

The Dealers, Plate—Tigris and Panalla II.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 11th February.

"AT DELHI."

"AT DELHI" is the title of a book by Mr. Lovat Fraser. It is a comprehensive though a somewhat misleading title, for it is not "At Delhi" from the beginning of time to the present day, or all the year round, but "At Delhi" during the time of the Darbar. Mr. Fraser is one of those who really appreciated and fully believe in the efficacy of the Delhi festivities. "Hear the long waves of acclamation roll" is his legend, and his long waves of acclamation roll through upwards of two hundred pages. Mr. Fraser got down from the editorial chair and went to Delhi as his own special correspondent. Hence this work—a reproduction of his telegrams and letters to our Churchgate-street contemporary. There may be some who would like a permanent record in convenient form of the events of the first few days of this memorable year, and as we intend to leave the reproduction of what, if we were not modest, we should refer to as our own immeasurably superior descriptions of those great events, to the compilers of the Empire's history, we would commend the work of Mr. Fraser. It is a record of the impressions of an observant journalist, thoroughly enjoying all he sees. The whole collection is well written; sections exceptionally so. Mr. Fraser grows enthusiastic in his descriptions at times, and if we cannot quite endorse his criticisms—of the Viceroy's speech for example, and one or two other little matters which need not be specified—what matter? The volume is undoubtedly the best which has yet appeared.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rumoured that the Telang Memorial Wing is to be erected very shortly, and will form a part of the Elphinstone College Residency. The present situation of the Residency is quite unfit for such a purpose. The hostel is surrounded on almost all sides by recently erected private buildings which are a hindrance to the access of free air, the true essential of student life. The high rate of sickness that prevails presently among the resident students, as can be seen from the returns of the Presidency Surgeon, will bear testimony to the facts alluded above. One fails to see why the authorities concerned should, as it were, throw away about Rs. 40,000 on the construction of the new wing bearing the name of the late lamented Elphinstonian scholar Mr. Justice Telang. Why should not the whole hostel be erected on a convenient plot open to air and light? For this purpose two plots present themselves as the most conveniently and fittingly situated. The one exactly in front of the college has the best possible claims to be used for such a purpose. It has its own beauties which cannot but recommend itself in face of the other. The other is in the vicinity of the Y. W. C. A. at just the same distance from the College as the one referred to above. It, too, has the many conveniencies that are absolutely essential to students. The construction of the present residential quarters is such as to turn them easily into an office or warehouse for the purposes of the Government.—Yours, &c.

MALO.

Bombay, February 11.

ARABIC AT THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg, through your columns, to bring to the notice of the Mahomedans of Bombay a suggestion for the study of the Arabic language in the University. It is declared in the University Notification, No. 2383 of 1902-1903, that the Ellis Prize for 1903 has been assigned to "Arabic" and failing a candidate in "Arabic" to "Gujarati." The difficulties for students intending to take Arabic as second language are twofold; firstly that no lectures are delivered in Arabic at any of the Art Colleges, and, secondly, there exist no private classes where such students can take advantage of Arabic instruction. It is regrettable, if no arrangements are made this year, the scholarship will pass away to Gujarati. It may be stated here that very fine arrangements are made by our Parsee brethren for the study of their religious languages, Zend and Phelvi, at Fire Temples, where the Parsee students attend to the lectures at convenient hours and appear from their respective colleges for the University Examinations. I hope that similar facilities may be arranged for Mahomedan students attending the Colleges by opening an Arabic class in the newly constructed fine building of the "Mahomedia Madrasa" founded by our philanthropic citizen the late Nakhoda Mahomed Ali Roghay, at the Juma Mosque at the cost of more than two lakhs of rupees, or at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School at Hornby Road, which is under the good supervision of a competent Arabic scholar, Mr Shaikh Faizullabhai, where students keeping terms at any of the Arts Institutions might attend.—Yours, &c.

HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR.

Chukla Street, February 11.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

GOOD houses continue to be the rule at Harmston's Circus. This week's programme has been phenominally successful. Never before in Bombay have such crowds entered the circus tent. Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the counter attraction at Mahaluxmi, there was a capital attendance, and in the evening there was another large house. Mr. Welby Cooke's new act "Defending the Colours" continues to provide keen enjoyment, and he is vociferously applauded every evening. The performance of his beautiful mare Bess is indeed as fine an example of horse training as one would wish to see. Tom Powers, the Valdares, and the rest of the Company never fail to secure unstinted applause. To-morrow evening the trick cycling contest will be held The response to the announcement has been very ready, and the entries would have been three times as great had it been possible to aceept more than the six required. Some capital fun as well as some good riding is expected. Mr. Valdare will adjudicate. The soldiers are taking a big interest in the matter.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SATARA.

THE hired transport Satara, under the command of Captain J. G. Goss, sailed yesterday for Aden with the wing of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, comprising 4 officers, 4 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, 287 non-commissioned officers and men, 37 followers, and 2 maxim guns. Besides she carried 2 hospital assistants, Sub. Med. Dept., and 2 clerks, Postal Dept. The names of the officers are Major W. S Delamain, Captain Burton, Lieut. Blair, and Major C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S. The Wing marched from their quarters at 7 a. m. to the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed, from which place the embarkation took place. Prior to their going on board the men were medically examined by a military doctor.

MR. CARNEGIE says that he has given, chiefly within the last two years, 730 library buildings. In the month of July last 276 applications for library buildings were received by him from all parts of the English-speaking world. When he arrived in New York in December from Europe, he found awaiting him applications for 450 additional buildings. At present he has on hand 385 new applications, making in all under consideration now more than 800, "the great majority of which," he says, "will, no doubt, be given."

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, and the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

RECOVERY OF WATER TAX.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to file a suit in the Small Causes Court under Section 211 of the Act against the Secretaries and Treasurers, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld., or such other persons or person as may be deemed necessary parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount of a bill of Rs. 418-4-0 due or which at the time of taking proceedings may be due. The Assessor and Collector reports that the bill has been disputed on the ground that the meter was not registering correctly. It was tested and found to work correctly, and although the Secretaries and Treasurers have been informed of this, the bill is not paid."

Dr. Viegas observed that whenever a meter was tested the parties concerned should be asked to be present. The Assessor and Collector had reported that the bill was disputed on the ground that the meter was not working correctly, and he (Dr. Viegas) thought that if the test was made in the way suggested by him it would remove good deal of difficulties.

Mr. Khote said it was the usual practice for Inspectors to give notice to the parties concerned whenever they had to test meters. He, however, could not say if such notice had been given in the present case.

The Committee gave the sanction asked for.

SUPPLY OF COKE.

The Commissioner wrote a letter to the Committee requesting their sanction to a contract being entered into with the Manager of the Gas Company for the supply of coke during the year 1903-04 at Rs. 25 per ton and to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with as the Company were the only manufacturers of gas coke in Bombay. The rate for the last year was Rs. 26 per ton.

The Committee resolved to authorise the Commissioner to enter into the contract with the Manager of the Gas Company for the supply of coke on the terms stated in his letter.

EXCESS EXPENDITURE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"I have the honour to state that the Water Engineer reports that the grant of Rs. 15,000 under Section 2, materials for general work and repairs in Bombay will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure up to the end of the current financial year, and that he anticipates an excess of Rs. 6,000. This excess is principally due to repairs to meters, the fixing of new meters, and to the heavy repairs required for the 32" main on which several bursts have occurred during the year. As there are no savings in any of the other items of the Water Department Budget from which this can be met, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 from Surplus Cash Balance which amounts to Rs. 3,95,989."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

LICENSED PLUMBERS.

With reference to the Corporation resolution of the 13th March, 1902, requesting the Commissioner to warn all the licensed plumbers to attend in due time to the calls of the ratepayers and in default to withold their licenses and to print that warning on the copy of the license, the Commissioner had forwarded to the Committee for approval and sanction the following additional regulations for the guidance of licensed plumbers:—"Every licensed plumber is required to attend promptly to the calls of rate-payers, and to carry out expeditiously all work entrusted to them as such licensed plumbers, and any failure to do so without reasonable cause or justification will be regarded as an infringement of this regulation."

Dr. Katrak thought that some arrangement might be made by which the Municipality itself might carry out such minor works as the cleaning of chokes and repairing of bursts.

Dr. Viegas thought that instead of the ward "ratepayers" in the regulations, the words "owners and occupiers" should be substituted. He considered that occupiers of premises should be given opportunities of calling plumbers to do work if they desired to have it done at their expense.

Mr. Hajee Usuf was of opinion that plumbers should not be compelled to attend at the calls of "any persons" because the latter might be either bad paymasters or would have some grudge against the plumbers whom they would summon simply for the sake of annoying them.

The hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said attendance of a plumber was one of the obligations imposed upon him by the license.

The additional regulations were then adopted with the alteration that plumbers should attend to the calls of "ratepayers, house owners, and occupiers."

POLICE CHARGES.

ADDITIONAL GRANT REQUIRED.

With reference to the Corporation resolution of the 8th December, forwarding a copy of Government letter of the 4th November last regarding Police Charges for the year 1901-1902, the Commissioner forwarded a copy of the Chief Accountant's report of the 14th January, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 36,620 plus Rs. 833 being the amount of the rent deducted on account of Grant House, which would be dealt with along with other cases of rent. The Chief Accountant in his report stated:—

"The statement of the actual Police expenses for 1901-1902, submitted by the Accountant-General, has been carefully scrutinized by this office, and all the charges appear to be in accordance with the basis already accepted by the Corporation. A statement of the Police expense for 1901-1902, as compared with the original estimate, and also with the actuals for the preceding year, has been prepared by this office, and is forwarded herewith for the Commissioner's information. It will be seen therefrom that, excluding the rent charges claimed by Government, the gross expenditure for the past official year exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,257-11-0, and was also greater than the expenditure for the preceding year by Rs. 36,220-6-3. A comparison with the original estimate shows that there are excesses aggregating Rs. 49,322-6-1, principally under exchange compensation allowance, grain compensation, lighting, telephone, &c. charges, while there are decreases aggregating Rs. 47,064-11-1, chiefly under salaries of Superintendents, Constables, &c., travelling allowance, clothing, rent, water supply, &c. The most noticeable increase is in the item of grain compensation, amounting to over Rs. 30,000, for which no provision was made in the original estimate. As compared with the actuals for the preceding year, excesses aggregating Rs. 53,504-13-0 appear principally under exchange compensation allowance, travelling allowance to officers, and clothing charges, while the decreases aggregating Rs. 20,284-7-6 are chiefly under travelling allowance to Municipal Police, refund of law expenses, water-supply, repairs to boat, &c. There appears to be a large increase under clothing charges for the Municipal Police. The net amount payable by the Municipality to the Government for 1901-1902 is Rs. 36,620-6-11. As there is no Budget provision to meet this charge it will be necessary to obtain the Standing Committee's and Corporation's sanction to an extra grant of Rs. 36,620-5-11 from Surplus Cash Balance.

As regards the request of Government to increase the monthly contribution for Police charges paid by the Municipality, I do not think a sufficiently strong case has been made out for such increase. Eliminating the items of the rents of Municipal and Government buildings, and the rent of Grant House, it will be seen that the expenditure for Police charges payable by the Municipality during 1901-1902 aggregated Rs. 5,35,701-0-3 But this sum included an amount of Rs 41,820-4-4 for clothing for Municipal Police and an amount of Rs.30,482-2-4 for grain compensation, three-fourths of which Rs. 54,223,13-0 is debitable to the Municipality. "Grain compensation" is an uncertain factor and should be eliminated in arriving at the average yearly contribution to be made by the Municipality. Rs. 41,820 is an unusually high figure for clothing, and in giving credit to Government for Rs. 15,000 on this account, instead of Rs. 31,365-3-3 as actually debited in 1901-1902, a safe margin is left for contingencies. On this basis the net amount to be deducted from the amount payable in 1901-1902 is Rs. 39,223-13-0, and net charge payable by the Municipality for 1901-1902 is reduced from Rs.5,35,701-0-3 to Rs. 4,96 474-3-3 Taking again the year 1902-1903 the Municipal share of the Police charges, excluding the rent charges in respect of buildings, amounts to Rs. 5,39,000 But here again a gross charge of Rs. 32,493 has been included for grain compensation. The proportion of this charge debitable to the Municipality amounts to Rs. 24,370, and deducting this from the estimate of Rs. 5,39,000 the estimated Police charges for 1902-1903 work out to Rs. 5,14 630. The present provision of Rs. 5,00,000 made by this Municipality, therefore, seems to me sufficient under the existing circumstances. The revision of the rents in respect of Government buildings is awaiting the information promised in Government letter, dated 23rd December, 1901, J. D., (vide Commissioner's No. 17444 dated 16th September 1902, addressed to Secretary to Government, J. D.)." Consideration of the subject was postponed to the next meeting.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. BLOWITZ AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PARIS, JANUARY 23.

THE funeral of M. de Blowitz took place on Wednesday. An Austrian by birth, a Frenchman by naturalisation, and almost an Englishman by adoption, M. de Blowitz enjoyed the prestige of his power—a mysterious one to the common run of people—of viewing situations from a broad international standpoint. He could put himself in communion with continental statesmen, who found in him on some well remembered occasions a useful and trustworthy intermediary for publishing information of public interest, and, with equal readiness, he could write down to the Imperialists of the City and of the West-end-clubs. In doing so, however, he frequently came into collision with French prejudices and about fifteen years ago some French Chauvins regarded him as the Evil One. He did not deserve his reputation as a Gallophobe, but this absurd legend never wrought him serious injury, but rather set him up on a pedestal as a man to be feared and respected. In 1869 M. de Blowitz commenced a campaign in the Marseilles Press in favour of M. Thiers, the opposition candidate, and against M. Ferdinand de Lesseps (the creator of Suez and the beginner of Pannama), who contested the division in the interest of the Empire. This was an act of daring on M. de Blowitz's part as he was still of foreign nationality. But he happened to be on the winning side, and M. Thiers, when he became President of the Republic, was not ungrateful, and in fact, it was his friendship that brought about M. de Blowitz's connection with "The Times." In October, 1870, M de Blowitz took out French naturalisation papers. A few months later he became assistant correspondent of "The Times," and M. Thiers granted him the free use of his private wire between Versailles and Paris, at a time when Press telegrams were strictly censored.

The proudest moment in M. de Blowitz's life was when he was able to send to his paper the full text of the Berlin Treaty in French and English, which appeared in "The Times" at the very moment it was being signed. How this coup was carried off remained a secret, notwithstanding all inquiries made by the different Governments, until a few years ago, when the mystery was explained by M. de Blowitz himself. Some time before the Congress a statesman asked "The Times" correspondent to recommend him a confidential secretary. M. de Blowitz found an ambitious young man anxious to secure the post at any price. The young man, in exchange for M. de Blowitz's protection, entered with him into a compact reminding one in a curious manner of the one signed in the first act of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" by the hero of that drama. The confidential secretary and M. de Blowitz dined at Berlin at the same hotel. Every day the secretary placed documents in the lining of his hat. As guests left the table "The Times's" correspondent and his young friend simply took each other's hats. More recently, M. de Blowitz came into prominent notice. In an unguarded moment he wrote to "The Times" that if Anglophobia was so rampant in Paris (as it, indeed, was at the time) it was because the British Embassy alone of all foreign Embassies was unprovided with secret funds to corrupt hungry Chauvinist newspapers. The essential feature of secret funds is that they leave no traces behind them, hence the Chinese phrase of "black money," and M. de Blowitz, when called upon by the Syndicate of French Journalists to substantiate his words, was unable to do so. He ended by withdrawing the statement, and there was a general agreement, after a week's excitement, to drop the matter.

Parliament is giving itself with most praiseworthy energy to the Budget, and we have already had two most important speeches: one from M. Paul Deschanel, the former President of the Chamber, and the other from that sober and estimable politician, M. Ribot. M. Deschanel, in the elegant language that belongs to his oratory, went far beyond the mere question of the Budget, and insisted, apropos of the election of M. Jaures, and of the natural inferences that have been drawn therefrom, on a return to pure Republican principles. M. Ribot also dealt, if you will, with "internationalism," treating of its dangers from out of the depths of his own experience, the spirit of Nestor addressing the younger chiefs. On the subject of the Budget, he insisted that no loan was necessary, and it was evident that he had caught the ear of the House. Ministers of the calibre of M. Rouvier do not talk at large, but probably one is not wrong in attributing to him a strong desire to avoid a loan. It must not be forgotten that a loan would be bad politics at the present moment, with the promises of the elections still trembling on the lips of the Deputies. It, therefore, seems increasingly probable that there will be no loan, and that M. Rouvier will make other dispositions. A spirit of confidence has happily entered with the new year into the breasts of financiers and politicians, and the commercial prospects are peculiarly bright at this moment. This is proved by the substantial increase in the exports which mark the closing quarter of the year. With trade buoyant, the debt naturally seems a less serious affair. Nevertheless, it continues to increase at an alarming ratio, as the legacy rather of preceding Ministries than as the effect of the policy of the present one. Indeed, to give the Government its due, it seems to be genuinely inspired with ideas of economy, and its careful avoidance of all external trouble may be interpreted in that sense. At no period in recent times has the policy of France been more utterly pacific, and, whether in Venezuela or in Morocco, she has held studiously aloof from precipitate action. Yet in economical administration of the country there is clearly much to learn both from England and Germany, where the floating debt is less and the burden of taxation more equitably adjusted and less grievous to be borne. M. Pelletan is credited with the remark that if the Government fell, it would be because of him—a sentiment that he uttered probably more in the spirit of pride than of humiliation. His unsatisfactoriness as a Minister is equally apparent from the financial as from the administrative point of view. Even at this advanced hour he has not given full details of his Departmental Budget, and it is not surprising that M. Ribot should have publicly complained of so strange a lack of responsibility. Furthermore, his Budget, notwithstanding his pious defence of economy, exhibits a bigger figure than his predecessors. Generally speaking, the state of the Budget may be said to represent a grave but not a critical position. With a little "bonne volonte" on the part of the Opposition many of the present difficulties of the financial situation would disappear.

There is a considerable amount of French capital invested in the Transvaal, and consequently it was considered interesting to ascertain the opinion of financiers on the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. The South African market here has nothing like the importance of London, nevertheless it has played its part in the big movements of stock. The financiers who are interested in mining shares express themselves well pleased with the terms of the speech. "The mines are very fairly dealt with," is the general opinion, and the prospects of the gold-mining industry are regarded as healthy. The effect of the speech was to reduce the price of mining shares; but that was a "technical" effect on the Bourse, and does not mean that public opinion was anything but satisfied with the arrangements outlined in the speech. "The key of the whole position," said one important broker to me, "is the question of labour. If that can be settled, then the French public will again have confidence in the mines. We believe that the British Government and Mr. Chamberlain will do their best for the gold industry, but you must remember that the serious investors here have been often deceived, and naturally they are a little timid just now. Once, however, the mines begin to pay, no matter what, 'le petit public,' will be attracted. But this class of investor does not buy when prices are low, and, consequently, at the present moment the market is in the hands of speculators. That constitutes the danger, because prices are never steady under such conditions; each man plays for his own hand." Naturally, opinion on mining matters is always interested opinion. A financial expert, whose views were bound to be in direct opposition to those whose business it is to keep the market cheerful, said "Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the labour question in the mines, but he apparently did not speak of the labour question in agriculture. You must have wheat in a colony, and how are the farms to be cultivated if all the Kaffirs are seized and put into the mines? The position is this: The capital of the mines is so watered that they cannot afford to employ white labour; to import Chinamen would not only be a great expense, but would also give rise to immense difficulties with local labour, and there are not enough Kaffirs without them. What are you going to do? No doubt the mines that have paid a dividend in the past will continue to do so, but what about the others whose shares are selling for a few francs? Will the future be any better for them? I do not think so. It is not a question of cheap dynamite, but a ruinously inflated capital."

A number of French manufacturers, interested in cotton production, have formed themselves into a society with a view to developing the resources of Colonial France, more especially in regard to the cultivation of this raw material. Now France imports eight millions worth of cotton every year from Egypt and the United States, and it is not unnatural that economists should be asking themselves whether immense quantity of material, the very life-blood of the mills of the Vosges, of Roubaix, of the Seine Inferieure, and of Roanne, should not be produced on French soil. Cotton-growing requires special conditions, and these are to be found in the valleys of Senegal and on the banks of the Niger. It is, therefore, in these regions that the new society, with the assistance of the French colonial authorities, will commence experiments this year. The manufacturers, however, have larger ideas than the mere growing of cotton. They are about to commence, by the issue of books and pamphlets, a propaganda which should result in a thorough change of the public attitude towards the colonies. It is the germ of the truly Imperial and Federation idea. It is recognized by business men that for the expansion of trade between France and her dependencies, one thing is essential: the freeing of the markets. With the severe system of duties under which the French colonies now labour, business is restricted, and the purchasing power of the inhabitants diminished. It is obviously in the interest also of the mother country to obtain her raw materials at the cheapest price, and therefore in relieving her colonial products of the incubus of the douane France would be conferring a double benefit. It is the irony of the present system that French blood and treasure have been poured out to obtain territory and open up markets which are promptly paralyzed by the regime douanier. France, with her own cotton-fields, would not only be independent of the operations of a trust which at any moment may seize the cotton supply of the United States—England had evidently such an idea in sending a Commission to Lagos last year—but she would be building up her own manufactures and at the same time her own merchant marine. It is impossible also not to regard the matter from the point of view of the colonies themselves. Crushed by officialism, they have hardly been able to arrive at any sort of independence, and, except Tunis and Algeria, they are a drain upon the resources of the Republic. With, however, a thriving industry established, capital attracted, and white inhabitants flowing in, the empire of France in Occidental Africa would have a new future before it. And this new association, which counts M. Esnault-Pelterie, president of the Syndicate General de l'Industrie Coloniere Francaise, as its figure-head, has reversed the ordinary French methods, as the "Temps" itself points out, in resorting first to action and then to propaganda.

According to the annual returns of the French savings banks published in the Journal Officiel, the the sums withdrawn during the year 1902 exceeded the depositsby no-less than 157,134,500 f. This result may be attributed to two causes—namely, the financial position of the State disclosed by the Budget, and the agitation fostered by a well-known Deputy to induce the public to withdraw their funds from the Caisses d'Epargne as a protest against the expulsion of the nuns. At the end of August the deposits were 705,330f. in advance of the withdrawals, but during the last four months of the year there was a rush on the banks with the result that on the year deposits show a reduction of 157 million francs. This figure has been exceeded only twice in the previous ten years—in 1893, when the Panama scandal created almost a panic among the Caisse depositors, who, as a consequence, took out 197 million francs more than they put in that year; and again in 1900, when the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by over 175 million francs. From 1892 to 1901 inclusive deposits have been less than withdrawals by 670 million francs, but this includes an exceptional period of five years, during which effect had to be given to the Law of 1895 reducing the maximum amount allowed to be deposited by one person from 3,000 f. to 1,500 f. Therefore withdrawals were in the majority of cases compulsory, and during that quinquennium the sums taken out of the banks exceeded the deposits in the same period by 584 million francs. In 1901 the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by nearly 4 1-2 million francs, and the balance was also on the right side in 1892, 1894, and 1895. The past year's operations can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, especially if, as is probable, the bulk of the money has gone to the purchase of lottery tickets. Anyhow, it looks as though the proverbial French thrift may soon become a thing of the past.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 5.)

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, on the Bombay Water supply for the month of January last was recorded:—There was a small increase in the amount of vegetable organic matter in the water of the Vehar Lake as compared with the amount found in the previous month. This was due to an increase in the numbers of algæ in the water. There was, however, a reduction in the numbers of bacteria per c. c. There was a great improvement in the Tulsi water as compared with the previous month, the albuminoid ammonia having fallen from ·310 parts per million to ·160 parts per million. There was a slight increase in the number of bacteria per c. c. There was a small increase in the amount of organic matter in the Tansa water, but this water still continued to be of good quality. There was a slight increase in the numbers of bacteria per c. c, but no pathogenic bacteria, or bacteria which pointed to any contamination, were found.

TREATMENT OF SMALL-POX.

The report made by a sub-committee of the Standing Committee on the proposal to provide separate accommodation for the treatment of cases of small-pox at the Arthur Road Hospital, was referred back to the same sub-committee for further consideration and report. The sub-committee in their present report stated:—"After visiting the Arthur Road Hospital and inspecting the arrangements there, they are of opinion that there is an undoubted necessity for separate wards at the Hospital for small-pox cases. The sub-committee, however, understand that a proposal is shortly to come up for having one permanent hospital for epidemic diseases on the site of the present Maratha Hospital, and they think that, pending receipt and disposal of his proposal, the erection of a building to accommodate 20 beds in two wards (estimated to cost Rs 15,000) should remain in abeyance, and that in the meantime, if deemed necessary, the Commissioner may send upproposals for extending the present temporary wards at the Hospital."

PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

The Commissioner's letter submitting proposals in regard to the raising of a new loan of thirty-seven and a half lakhs of rupees, which has been published in these columns, was referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned till 2 p m on Wednesday next.

A SERIOUS case of wholesale poisoning is reported from the convict prison at Maryborough, Ireland. Soup was served for dinner, and 120 convicts were subsequently sick. The next day soup was again served, and over 200 prisoners became ill, many of them seriously. Dr. Woodhouse, the principal medical officer to the Irish Prisons Board, has been summoned, and the prison doctor is being assisted by other medical men. It is stated that the lives of five convicts are in serious danger.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. ROMFORD.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to investigate into the circumstances relating to the grounding of the s. s. Romford whilst entering the harbour of Vohimso (Madagascar), on the 27th October, 1902. The Court consisted of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president, with Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent of the P. and O. Dock. As it appears that the investigation is likely to involve the consideration of the question of the cancellation or suspension of a certificate or certificates, the Court constituted as its assessors, Captain T. W. Stratton of s s Bullmouth, and Captain J. H. Pearson of the s. s. Tenby.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

In giving a brief outline of the case, Mr Nicholson said that the present inquiry was with regard to the stranding of the s. s. Romford in the bay of Vohimso in Madagascar. Referring to the chart of the bay, he said it appeared that on the occasion of the accident there was no buoy on the spot to indicate the rock where the ship touched. The sailing directions for the islands of the Southern Indian Ocean provided on board said that the steamer should enter the place at commanding speed, and would enable the court to consider whether the Captain was justified in going at the speed he went at the time of the accident.

Captain Henderson Gow, Master of the s. s. Romford, said that he was in command of the s. s. Romford on the 27th of October, 1902, and had been in her command since June, 1899. On the day of the accident he had under his command two certificated navigating officers and 27 crew, including three engineers, six firemen, and one donkey man. He came from Delagoa Bay and his draft at the time was 9 feet fore ahead and 15'6 aft. He had some cattlemen on board but there were no passengers. At about 8 p.m. on the 26th October the engines were slowed down, because he did not wish to enter the port until day light, it being impossible to do so with safety. At daybreak on the 27th the wind was fresh to strong, and the weather was clear, the land being perfectly visible. There were no landmarks to steer by. He had Bassnett's patent lead and the ordinary hand lead for the purpose of sounding. He was on the bridge at that time with the Second Officer, and the crew were in their proper positions. He went at full speed, about 8 knots an hour, until shortly before the ship touched. It was necessary to enter at good speed in order to have command of the vessel, as there was always a strong current from the south. The chart that he had was not as accurate as it might be. There were three buoys marked in the Admiralty chart at the entrance of the channel, one being to the north and two to the south, while there were only two buoys marked in the chart that he had. None of these three buoys were in position on the 27th October, and the only buoy visible was the one inside the harbour. It was about half tide as he was entering, and both reefs to the north and south were covered. He could judge the distance from the reefs by the broken water, but was going mainly from the southern reef. He judged that he was in the middle of the deep water channel and thought that he had passed the point where the buoy on the edge of the northern reef ought to have been. Shortly after the ship struck and on the chart deep water appeared to be given where she struck. Either the reef he struck at was not marked on the chart or it was marked too far on the south. After the ship struck he got the wells sounded, and the engineer reported that she was making water rapidly. It was about half an hour from the time the ship struck, and he dropped the anchor down. He was going slowly all that while. The water was over the ballast in the ship and he had kept the pumps going. The place was sandy and had a coral bottom. When he beached for the first time he had put tarpauline over the bows where he thought the water was coming. When the ship floated she was safe as far as the weather was concerned; she might have sustained further damage in being beached. He got a Somali diver go down the water, who reported some damage done to the ship, but the witness could not say to what extent it was, as he could not understand his language. Eventually he ascertained that several frames were broken in No. 1 hold on the star-board side. Some of the rivetts were gone and the plates were pent down for a space of about eight feet in length and four feet in breadth. All the damage appeared to be on the starboard side. After a time he got the waters dry and plugged and cemented the leak. All the repairs in the ship up to this time were carried out by the ship's company. The vessel was then inspected by a diver on behalf of the London Salvage Company, who came with the Company's Superintending Engineer from Capetown. After that the damaged part was cemented from inside also. The Superintending Engineer of the owners approved of their work. On about the 10th of December the ship was declared fit for voyage, and on the 13th he started bound for Cape Town and touched Durban to receive orders. There he received orders to go to Bombay. The ship is being repaired in the dry dock here. He thought the damage to the ship was increased by the necessity of beaching her. He did not think it would have been advisable to send a boat ahead to take soundings when he was entering Vohimao as there was nasty and choppy sea. All the orders he gave were promptly carried out, and he attributed the casualty to the want of land mark and to the incorrect or defective marking on the chart of the rock on which he struck. As the harbour authorities at Madagascar would not allow his agent to place a temporary buoy on the spot where his ship struck, his agent had to apply to the Governor-General of Madagascar for permission to place a buoy over that reef, as there was another ship to come in. The s s Sikandra came in a few hours after he struck, under the command of Captain Brebner. The witness produced a letter from Captain Brebner to him referring to the Admiralty chart that there were reefs at that place which were not charted. Captain Brebner was an authority on matters of pilotage. The witness had never had any casualty on this ship before.

Questioned by the Court the witness said there was no local pilot available at the place. He could not say at what speed the current was running on that day, but there was always one on that coast. He had consulted his officers and engineers as to the repairs to be made. He went out in a boat and took soundings over the place where the ship struck. He found a pinnacle rock and right alongside 15, 17, and 20 fathoms of water. It was uneven at the bottom. And it was in consequence of this that he had placed a buoy on the spot. He searched two or three hours before he could find the rock. From his observations he could say that the northern reef extended much further to the south than appeared by the chart.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, First Officer on board the s.s. Romford, said that he was the Second Officer on board on the 27th of October last. The Captain in charge of the vessel was on board and navigated. The Captain was alert and watchful. He ascribed the casualty to the strong set of the current across the channel and to the buoy not being in its place. If the buoy had been in its place marked for it on the chart it would not have saved the vessel as it was not marked in its proper place. His agent had got a buoy placed where the ship struck, and it was not placed in the position marked in the chart. Questioned by the Court the witness said they appeared to be half way between the south reef and the position marked on the chart for the buoy when the ship struck. In his opinion it was necessary to maintain considerable speed because the current set across the channel. He noticed a flagstaff, but the light house was covered with the morning clouds. He noticed no pyramid as marked on the French chart. He could see that there was high ground but there was mist lying over it and they could take no bearings upon it.

Mr. John Archibald Findlay, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Romford, said he was on watch in the engine room when the ship entered the Vohimao on the 27th October. His full speed was from 9 to 10 knots. All the previous night it was slowed down. Up to the time of feeling the shock at about 6 a. m. the ship was going half speed. Immediately after feeling the shock he received the order "Full speed ahead," after which he went down to the fore-hold and found the ship making water rapidly. He then went to No. 2 hold and found a little water there. After that he put on the donkey to pump out the hold. Afterwards the water began to come in the engine room and the stoke holes. He had seen the vessel in the dry Dock, and found her badly damaged.

The President said that the Court had consulted the assessors and came to a conclusion that it was not necessary in this case to frame any charge against Captain Gow. The judgment was reserved till Wednesday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk in many places, but is still about half a tenth in excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds remain variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Dwarka.

Temperature.—The day temperature is slightly in excess of normal, while the night temperature is about normal in most places. The maximum ranged from 73° at Lahore to 95° at Mangalore and the minimum from 41° at Lahore to 78° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular

Rain in very light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE MARRIAGE SEASON IN CALCUTTA.

"Hooloo-loo-loo-loo-loo" is the sound one hears everywhere!

But what is hooloolng? It is the sound sent forth by a Bengali lady's tongue vibrating longitudinally fifteen hundred times per second at a marriage ceremony and on all auspicious occasions. These vibrations set up a particular condition of the atmosphere very favourable for the growth of love-making bacteria.

The Bengali marriage season is now on. It sets in several times a year; but January is conspicuous for grand processions, dazzling illuminations and sumptuous banquets, and this January will break the record of matrimonial constellations in the firmament of Bengal. Carriages-and-four, police escorts, bands, and even empty kerosine canisters are called into requisition by the hundred. Servants wear new uniforms, triumphal arches span the lanes, musicians run helter-skelter and native Calcutta is all bustle and activity, as though the Russians were on the march and Bengali bridegrooms preparing to give them a warm reception!

Invitation cards are falling around us like autumn leaves, and the rates of sweetmeats, clothes and ticca gharies have risen as in Puja time. Gentlemen are out shopping all day, bridegrooms give their manners a brush, and brides have their hair dressed in the most heart-lacerating manner their manœuvring mammas can conceive of. Young office-going gentlemen feign influenza, and students absent themselves several days from college; and when they turn up, all smiles and nods and chains and rings, and the Professor asks them where they have been, they scratch their heads and murmur "Marriage, Sir!" and are greeted with a roar of laughter and one or two catcalls.

The match-making "gh-tacks" or marriage-brokers are plying about like homeless curs, carrying photographs, university-diplomas, and original compositions of intending bridegrooms. Brides and bridegrooms do not generally meet before marriage conformably to Hindu traditions; but the spell is broken now, and graduates skip, mountain-goat-like, from house to house examining the brides with a kodak under their arms. Matrimony is a matter of money, and although commercial matrimony runs rampant in Calcutta, mere graduates now-a-days do not fetch the once guaranteed gold unless their fathers are men of position and wealth. Men have opened their eyes to the fact that graduates thrive as clerks and decline as pettifoggers. As old customs and prejudices are crumbling, absurdities are receiving a decent burial, and the system of receiving money "aibarabhat" from each guest has been cast aside this season by men standing head and front in our society.

Invitation cards have taken the form of a booklet with silk ribbons and true love-knots. This is a great improvement, and we may yet hope for the time these cards will attain the proportions of a shilling atlas. The menu is printed on a flowered silk hankerchief and one given to each guest to be carried home as a souvenir of the wedding. At the wedding banquet there are two departments of the meal, English and Hindu. Guests are ushered into a passage which leads into two banqueting halls, and at the door of each stands a liveried servant. One is a Mahomedan baburchi with a long beard, blue turban, and red chapkan. The other is a clean shaven Brahmin in a snow-white dhoti, the rest of the body in a state of holy nakedness with an extra-thick sacred thread on, his tiki stiff with bear's grease. Then ensues a scene unparalleled in the history of Bengali banquetting; the stream of guests entering the passage bifurcates in two directions entering the English or the Hindu department indicated by the Mahomedan or the Brahmin, both of whom deal a perfect dictionary of signals and nods to entice any hesitating gentlemen. The other night an orthodox gentleman had his nose bombarded by the savoury odour of a roast Chittagong—in the English department: but religion supervened, and he dashed for the Hindu department when the baburchi began to pull him by the hand. The belligerent Brahmin pulled him too, and as the two forces neutralised each other he managed to stand, a centre of all eyes between the two doors the Mahomedan and the Brahmin pulling away right manfully. At last the Brahmin won the field and thrusting the gentleman through the wooden door snapped his finger at the Mahomedan.

In the Hindu department guests sit with their shoes in their pockets as a safeguard against thieves, and they invariably carry a second hand kerchief (in addition to a perfumed one) to serve as napkin at the greasy meal. After the banquet the guests assemble in a drawing room and are presented with the "hooka." Then a Jack-the-Giant-Killer set of a fellow enters with a corkscrew in hand as a symbol of Bacchus, and shouts in a stage-whisper, "Corkscrew, gentlemen!" waving the weapon over his head. A number of gentlemen muster around him and follow him into the furthermost room where tumblers tintinabulate and corks go off in broadsides. Young men whose fathers have also been invited drink with great caution, and after a hasty draft shoot out of the room chewing curry-powder to deodorise the breath. Marriage banquets given by the rich gentry this season bespeak but our increasing love of fashion, and propriety for it the most unequivocal success. Tigers, elephants, and rhinoceroses have been built of "sandes" (sweetmeat) which juvenile guests ride and tear open to get to the juice within. "Pillau" is brought in a little palanquin overhung with a Chinese lantern, and a live goat on a perambulator uttering its warlike pibroch goes the round of the guests by way of entertainment. The last course brought in on one occasion was a tray of safety-pins for those guests who were in the kacha-khola stage, that is who required them to adjust the tension of their dress after the heavy meal.

Adventurous gentlemen who are not invited to a given wedding are bent upon enjoying the feast by stratagem. They mingle with the procession at the roadside in ticca gharies and get down at the bride's house and dine heartily. It is an open secret in Calcutta that a number of guests will come with the invited ones. If detected and asked anything such a guest boldly says,—"I am uncle to the nephew of the Raja of Chingalore near Banberia; if you insult me in this way I shall quit your house at once!" Collapse of the enquirer. Gluttonous gentlemen who have been invited to several weddings at several places in the same night partake of the meal at each banquet with a superhuman energy. This season a man who had attended a feast in Calcutta at dusk caught the No 3 Up, bolted dinner at Burdwan at a second wedding, and reached Asansol at midnight by the Punjab Mail just in time to partake of the dessert at a third feast!

This marriage season many native houses have been furnished by European contractors, and there is no end of electric lighting. European guests have been invited to lend lustre to the wedding-durbar, and money has been spent with no niggard hand, especially on dancing-girls who demand 500 rupees per night. Nautch-girls who can howl out an English or a French song are being hired on 1,000 rupees a night. I heard one of them sing the other night the following English song:—

The fat ladies hiss,
The fat ladies hiss,
The fat ladies hiss,
At a Kabuli's kiss!

This contrasts strangely with the favourite national air of nautch-girls:—

Tom hamari, ham tomari
Tom hamari, ham tomari,
Tom hamari, ham tomari,

and so on repeated innumerable times without cessation!

As in every lane there are at least half a dozen weddings going on at the least, bridegroom and party are not infrequently ushered into a wrong house, where they sit a few moments in the nuptial durbar, and directly the mistake is discovered bundle off in hot haste to their proper destination. This puts me in mind of a certain event which threw native Calcutta into the most unheard-of excitement in 1892. Bridegroom and party were led into a wrong house and made to sit a while in the grand durbar, when just in the nick of time the bride's father smelt the rat! He scrutinised the bridegroom's face, and as asking any bridegroom's name is strictly forbidden in the Manusanghita, he enquired his college distinction.

"I'm an M. A. in Geography," said the bridegroom.

"But my son-in-law is an M. A. in Chemistry." thundered the bride's father, "bundle off then, run—hasten—evaporate!"

Band and carriages rallied, the procession was reformed, and the cavalcade moved on in triumph again.

In old Bengal every sort of jokes and pleasantries were played off on the bridegrooms. Every trick that ingenuity could devise and rascality execute, sided by all the craft of the most cut-throat of "Salis" or sisters-in-law. When I was a less boy than I am now grannie related to me a story from Nuddea where a bridegroom had been covered with a quilt for half an hour in the "Ba-sarghur" or skylarking room. When the quilt was taken off the bridegroom was a corpse for lack of oxygen and the bride a widow for lack of a husband! The sister-in-law were tried, one was sent to the Andamans. Sometimes a sham bride is prepared and made to sit beside the bridegroom thickly veiled. Any wicked schoolboy "whose moustache is not yet out" (to quote the Bengali epigram) will readily agree to pass for the bride on payment of a packet of cigarettes. Even gentlemen will often dress like ladies, bangles and necklets complete, and lark in the "Basarghur" with the sanction of the "Salis" who style them "the bearded ladies.—B in the "Pioneer"

THE "China Times" states that Lieut. von Salzmann left Tientsin on the 4th ult, on an Australian horse to ride to Khokund on his way to Berlin by land. He took with him one mafoo and two ponies.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE metropolitan officials who are natives of Kwangsi have jointly impeached the Governor Wang Chih-chun, of Kwangsi, saying that "The said Governor is not an intelligent official, having been simply promoted to his present post by freely bribing high authorities and by the aid of his brother Wang Chih-mo, a metropolitan official who has always assisted him in the capital. Both of the Wangs have always kept on good terms with Jung Lu to whom they pay tens of thousand taels annually. When Wang Chih-chun was appointed Governor of Anhui, his brother Wang Chih-mo was also given the brevet fourth rank of a metropolitan official and contributed ten thousand taels as royalty, openly boasting of the fact. As a matter of fact after the Boxer trouble Jung Lu had lost 500,000 taels which had been kept in the Imperial Chinese Bank and was plundered by the Boxers (this is the money which a well known foreigner attempted to draw from the Bank here in the autumn of 1901) and Wang Chih-mo being then with the Imperial cortege at Hsianfu wired to his brother and asked him to consult with the manager of the Bank to induce the latter say that the said five hundred thousand taels were not plundered. Thus their services to Jung Lu were very significant. The said Governor was very unpopular and never did anything to merit approval by his rule in Anhui. Impeachments were formulated against him by many officials and Jung Lu being on leave at the time was not able to assist him, so the said Governor was dismissed from his post in Anhui and was not called up to Peking. But his brother Woing Chih-mo went to Li Lien-yin (the false eunuch) after borrowing 100,000, taels from the notorious Wei in lottery man Liu Shio-shun and bribed Li Lien yin on the dismissed Governor's behalf whereupon the latter was appointed Governor of Kwangsi. On the day of the said appointment there were about eleven impeachments presented but they were intercepted and have not been presented to the throne.

Since his arrival in Kwangsi he has proved just as bad an official as before; and before going to Kwangsi he stayed at Shanghai were he daily gave entertainments and mingled with singers on the idle pretext of raising funds for military purposes. Only after receiving the Grand Council's repeated orders to proceed speedily to his post did he do so. On his arrival in Kwangsi he did not take any steps to suppress the rebels; there was no discipline amongst his troops and many of his soldiers have gone over to the rebels; his guns and other war materials have been taken away by the insurgents. During October last he falsely reported victories on the part of his troops, but this was merely the killing of harmless natives. Thus through Wang's conduct the situation in Kwangsi becomes very serious and the province is now in a state of chaos, while Hunan, Yunnan and Kweichow have also become affected. It is feared the movement will eventually emulate the great Taiping rebellion. At present in every province there are many rebellious elements, and if the Kwangsi rebels are not promptly crushed a great crisis all over the Empire will arise. Wang Chih-chun is in no way qualified as a general. There are many great men in China to-day resembling Tseng Ko-fang, Tso Chung-tan, Hung-chang, as well as Liu Kun-yin and Chang Chih-tung, and the problem should be settled by these men and not by wretched impostors like Wang Chih-chun. Thus we (the metropolitan officials) hereby impeach him to the Throne in order that proper steps may be taken to deal with the dangerous situation in Kwangsi."

A belated despatch received in Canton is to the effect that the five hundred Imperial troops recently despatched from Canton by the transport Fuk Po to Teen Pak, had met with a severe check from the rebels at a place called Yong Ning, in the province of Kwang-Si. It appears that the troops under the command of Major Liu landed at Teen Pak harbour on the 28th December, and after striking inland to effect a junction with the Imperial troops quartered at Chi Yuen where they were ambuscaded by the rebels at the Yong Ning pass. The troops carried a considerable amount of ammunition and military supplies for the garrison of Chi Yuen, which fell into the hands of the rebels. After the encounter with the rebels and the subsequent flight of the imperial troops, many of the soldiers deserted. It is also reported that the Imperial Government on receipt of the news summoned a hurried council, and decided to send another contingent of two thousand strong. Chi Yuen is a city on the borders of Kwei Chow and Yunnan provinces.

THE TROUBLE IN KANSUH.

A Tientsin Correspondent says:—The Peking Government and Viceroy Yuan have been wiring to Kansuh to ascertain about the reported rising of Tung Fuhsiang and Prince Tuan, and the replies are to the effect that a slight disturbance between Tung's men and the civilian Mahommedans did take place, which alarmed the missionaries and set in motion many rumours, but that all is quiet. The native papers affirm that the Government will nip any rising in the bud. Public opinion (native) here, however, rather favours the belief that at no very distant date a movement will be made by Tuan and Tung. The ex-heir apparent joining his father is recognised as serious, inasmuch as it supplies the "raison d'etre," so to speak, for rising. He was chosen as the future Emperor, and Tuan declares he is still such and refuses to acknowledge his disinheritance. He must be protected and his rights upheld. This is just such an argument as appeals to the northern people, more warlike than their sourthern countrymen, and with far more leisure on their hands to cultivate a "cause." The rascally youngster, whose course of conduct was such that not even the E.D. could stand it, will therefore be the cause probably of a large rising in the spring, and possibly the pivot on which great events in China will turn.

THE SAMSHUI PIRACY.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. MORRISON.

The "Hong Kong Telegraph" of the 26th ult. says:—We are now in receipt of full particulars regarding the piracy at Samshui, which which was reported to us by telegram on the night of the 21st ult. We now learn that the "On Fat" arrived at Samshui from Wuchow about 1.30 on the morning of the 21st ult' and was boarded in the usual way by two European Custom-House officers. In the course of their inquiries they learned that there were pirates aboard who intended to pirate the ship while on her way down to Canton, and, as is usual at the approach of the Chinese New Year, there were many passengers travelling to the city with valuable baggage and a considerable sum of money. The officers went below and arrested five men, all of whom were found to be fully armed. The officers returned ashore with their captives, who were handed over to safe custody. Shortly afterwards the authorities were again notified that there were still pirates in the vessel, and an armed guard, accompanied by Tide Surveyor Mr Morrison, and the Chinese Captain of a launch, proceeded to the vessel. As Mr Morrison was passing a cabin he was fired at by a pirate, who had a revolver in each hand, and discharged the weapons point blank at his head. A bullet entered his cheek, knocked out two teeth and, glancing into the upper jaw, fractured it. The captain of the launch

SHOT THE PIRATE DEAD,

the bullet entering the man's mouth and blowing out his brains. Four other pirates were captured, two of whom jumped overboard. H M ships Moorhen and Robin were anchored within 400 yards of the On Fat, but assistance was not applied for. The vessel was despatched without delay to Canton, conveying on board Mr Morrison, under the care of Dr. Osborne, H M S Robin, assisted by bluejackets. Owing to a very low tide at Chun Chuen Creek, the vessel was obliged to anchor, and did not arrive at her destination till 7 p. m. The Canton authorities, who had been duly informed of the occurrence by telegram, immediately boarded the vessel and the wounded man was taken without delay to the Canton Hospital, where Drs. Swan and Davenport awaited his arrival. These gentlemen, together with Dr Osborne, were unable, for some time, to locate the bullet, and in fact, were obliged to resort to the Roentgen Rays. By this means the bullet was extracted, and it was seen that it had penetrated three inches into the upper jaw. The patient is now lying at the hospital in a critical condition, but provided complications do not set in there is no further danger. Dr. Osborne and the "tars" proceeded up river to Shamshui, per s. s. On Fat, to rejoin their ship the next morning. Mr. Mirrison is exceedingly popular, not only in Samshui but in all Coast Ports, and has many sympathising friends.

A correspondent writes from Canton on the 22nd ult. says:—

Mr. Morrison, tide-waiter at Samshui, was brought into the Canton Hospital last night. He is suffering with wounds in the head inflicted by pirates. It appears the several pirates got aboard the boat at Wu Chau and were to be joined by others at Samshui and then between Samshui and Canton the passage boat was to be robbed. The captain of the boat suspected that pirates were on board and gave information at Samshui. Two Customs officers unarmed went aboard and searched the passengers and arrested half a dozen. From these it was learned that others were on board. The Tide Waiter, Mr. Morrison, went with some Chinese to make a further search. Just as they were passing a window in the boat a pirate let go at Mr. Morrison with two revolvers inflicting ugly wounds in the head. One of Mr. Morrison's men returned the fire killing the pirate. The Customs men are to be congratulated on capturing these robbers and murderers, and it is to be hoped that from the prisoners the whereabouts of the whole band may be learned.

It may be added that captured pirates were tried and beheaded.

"WHO'S WHO" IN THE HUMBERT CASE.

A TOPICAL WORK OF REFERENCE.—II.

THE case of Humbert v. Crawford dragged on for seventeen years. The most prominent lawyers engaged in it were the following:—

Maitre Parmentier of Havre.—He says that he saw Henry Crawford on various occasions, but never knew the address of either of the brothers. They received their letters at the Poste Restante at Paris London, Lille, Bayonne, Copenhagen, &c., saying to him: "Our addresses had best not be known even in your office." When he was to be paid he was always summoned to Paris, where the proprietor of the hotel to which he was directed or a mysterious messenger or cabman, placed in his hands a sealed envelope containing French banknotes. His clients forbade him to make any inquiries concerning the proving of the will in Mme. Humbert's favour, saying that they had made all inquiries themselves. Yet these bizarre proceedings seem to have aroused no suspicion in the lawyer's breast.

Maitre Auzoux (A Paris Notary, also employed by Mme. Humbert).—His signature, with that of his colleague, was appended to certificates showing that the interest on the bonds in the safe had been collected and reinvested in Rentes.

Maitre Pouillet (Counsel for the Crawfords).—It was he who nicknamed Maria "the eternal fiancee."

Maitre Dubuit (Counsel for Madame Humbert).—Whatever may be thought about his perspicacity his "bona fides" is not generally suspected.

The devices for prolonging the suit were various. The difficulty of finding the Crawfords to serve writs on them was one. Another was the periodical renewal of matrimonial overtures, to be rejected or repudiated at the eleventh hour. Meanwhile there was a "grand train de maison" in the mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, and money was borrowed on an unparalleled scale. The rule was not to pay Paul if it could be helped, but, if necessary, to borrow from Peter in order to do so. The most notable creditors were:—

M. Laleu.—One of the first to lend. He was persuaded by Senator Humbert to advance £30,000.

M. Haas.—Introduced to Senator Humbert by Albert Grevy, President Grevy's brother. The Senator pledged his word as to the value of the security, and proposed that Haas the younger should marry Eve Humbert. The younger Haas was not willing, but the elder lent both his money and his influence.

M. Chenevière.—A Genevan banker, introduced by M. Haas. He lent about £120,000, since written off as a bad debt.

M. Roulina.—A wealthy jeweller. He used to let Mme. Humbert have jewels on credit that she might pawn or sell them. He claims for £380,000.

M. Dumorest.—Also a jeweller, paid in bills at three months, which were dishonoured. In the end, unable to recover his money, he committed suicide at the gate of Mme. Humbert's chateau at Vives Eaux.

M. Simon Cahn.—Manager of the bank of Cahn et Cie. He advanced £112,000 of the bank's money, stipulating for a commission of £30,000 for himself. He was persuaded to exchange the cash for a note of hand of £48,000 which has not yet been paid. The debt broke the bank.

M. Marchand.—A creditor for about a million. Interviewed the other day, he said he did not think it worth while to prosecute.

Widow Guillaed of Melun.—She lent £4,000, the whole of her fortune. Unable to recover anything, she fired a pistol through the windows of the Humbert mansion to draw public attention to her case. She was locked up in a lunatic asylum for two years and a half

Madame Martin.—Also locked up in an asylum in some what similar circumstances.

M. Paul Bernhard.—A jewish banker, employed to find lenders on a 10 per cent. commission, mostly paid in notes of hand. He lent his own fortune, £24,000. He went bankrupt and committed suicide.

Maitre Dumort.—A Rouen notary, who introduced capitalists from Normandy, on the usual commission.

M. Lenglet of Nancy.—Conducted the borrowing operations in the east of France.

M. Tronsens of Paris.—A similar agent.

M. Hadamard.—Father-in-law of Captain Dreyfus, introduced by M. Paul Bernhard, lent £8,000.

M. Girard of Elbeuf.—Another creditor who committed suicide. It was as the counsel of his executors that M. Waldeck-Rousseau denounced the story of the Crawford legacy as the greatest fraud of the century.

The list is not exhaustive, but it will do to go on with. Meanwhile, two other important characters may be presented:—

Muller.—This gentleman, whom no one seems to have seen, figures as the secretary of the Crawfords. His role was to inspire money lenders with confidence by writing on behalf of the Crawfords offering to buy up Mme. Humbert's paper. It does not appear, however, that he actually bought any of it; and it is supposed that the letters signed Muller were written by.

Armand Parayre.—Originally a school teacher at Beauzelles, where he knew both the Humberts and the Daurignacs. He was brought to Paris, where he became the factotum of the family, and a director of the Rente Viagere Company.

The business of the last-named society was to grant annuities in return for immediate cash payments. Its real object was, presumably, to bring in ready money, leaving the future to take care of itself. It had a nominal capital of £400,000, but there is no evidence that any of the capital was ever actually subscribed. The directors were Frederic Humbert, the three brothers Daurignac (of whom Louis gave a power of attorney to the others); Armand Parayre and his brother Alexandre, overseer of the Humbert estate at Celeyran; their brother-in-law Boutiq, and Emile Theniere, the captain of the Humberts' yacht. The new company gave better terms by about fifteen per cent. than any of the old-established ones. Its books include a register, showing the latest dates to which all payments due could be postponed by the use of legal chicanery, and this register was filled up in the handwriting of Frederic Humbert. From the funds Mme. Humbert used to take just what she wanted. Altogether about £148,000 passed through her hands, leaving no trace behind. The affair is in liquidation, but a notary, Maitre Lanquest, who was involved, having added his own estate to the assets, the creditors will lose little, if anything.

Finally one turns to examine the facts of the ultimate collapse. There is evidence that the Humberts were anxious, above all things, to keep afloat until 1904. The presumption is that the provisions of the French Statute of Limitations would in that year enable them to enter into peaceable possession of the fruits of some old theft or embezzlement of the mysterious Auguste Daurignac—the basis of his mysterious prediction that his children would one day be millionaires. On that point, however, further light is wanted, as the Humberts failed to keep afloat until the date in question. The first warning came to them from M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Pleading on behalf of the heirs of the suicide creditor Girard, he pointed out that "if anything is clear it is that the Humberts have been in no hurry to win their law suit," and he bluntly described the whole business as a fraud. Nobody paid any attention, however, to what he said. He did not even pay any attention to it himself when he became Prime Minister, though it has been said that he supplied the information from which the campaign in the press started. That campaign began with an article in the "Figaro," in February 1902; but the "Figaro" did not follow the matter up. Meanwhile M. Mouthou of the "Matin" had been travelling all over France, collecting evidence and piecing it together. On April 2 he began to unfold his story, the most mysterious enigma which the public has had to decide for many years. The articles had an immediate echo in the law courts. "I want to see these Crawfords," said Judge Beaudouin. "Bring them to the Bar." And he adjourned the case for their appearance.

The end, however, came unexpectedly. Pressed by a creditor, M. Morel, who had lent her £5,200, Mme. Humbert agreed to the drawing up of a descriptive inventory of the contents of the safe, in the presence of the President of the Chamber of Notaries of Paris. How she meant to deal with the situation thus created no one knows. It has been suggested that Mme. Lebaudy, the sugar millionairess, had promised to lend bonds to be exhibited, or that the Daurignac bonds, above referred to, were to have blinded the eye of the law. Another theory is that the Crawfords would have appeared at the last moment to oppose the inventory. Owing to the action of M. Cattaui, a banker, the question did not arise.

This M. Cattaui was a creditor who had made himself unpleasant. Mme. Humbert had prosecuted him for usury. The case was dismissed, and he promptly brought a criminal charge against her for obtaining money under false pretences, and the opening of the safe was ordered by the Public Prosecutor. All its contents were found to have disappeared, and its owners to have fled. A. M. Soufrain, who had been Mme. Humbert's private detective, was employed to search for them. He gave up the quest on discovering that other detectives were shadowing him; but it has since been shown that his clue was the right one. Information furnished by a surgeon-dentist, who had succeeded Romain Daurignac as the lover of Mme. Dalaza, supplied a clue which would almost certainly have led to their detection; but the actual disclosure of their hiding-place was made in an anonymous letter to the French Ambassador at Madrid, the authorship of which has since been acknowledged by a Senor Catarello, of the Spanish Academy.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A new Napoleonic document of somewhat tragic interest, though it contains the most ordinary matter, is described in the "Eclair." It is the account-book kept by the cook Pierron, who served Napoleon from 1818 to 1821 and provided the Emperor's meals and medicine during his imprisonment on St. Helena. The figures set down by the cook were controlled by Monthalon and confirmed by the Emperor. Here and there Pierron has entered the remark, "These words were written by the Emperor's own hand," and they exhibit the characteristics of Napoleon's nervous handwriting. The daily menu is extraordinarly simple. "Eggs," "pigeons," "chicken," occur most frequently.

The sick Bonaparte could only digest light and plain foods. On August 15, 1819, Pierron wrote in his housekeeping book, "Birthday of the Emperor," and gives a list of "extraordinary expenses," which included "artificial flowers £1 15s." Pierron also furnished the august captive with all his needs as a gardener—as "shears," "two rakes," "a watering-can," &c. &c. The expenses of his garden amounted in one case to "£4 10s." Las Casas has related how Napoleon near the end of his life, was tortured alike with bodily pain and mental home-sickness, which threw him into such paroxysms of rage that on one occasion he smashed his bed. This latter fact is incidentally confirmed by an entry in Pierron's book: "For mending the Emperor's bed, £2 sterling."

One of the most interesting character sketches of Dr. Parker which have appeared is that by Mr. F. A. Atkins, editor of the "Young Man," in the February number of the "Sunday at Home." Mr. Atkins enjoyed Dr. Parker's close friendship for many years, and he says the simplicity of his life was very striking. We are told also that he had no hobbies. "I did try to work up a hobby once" Dr. Parker said; "it was keeping cocks and hens, but as I found that every egg cost me about 1s 8d., I abandoned it." He had led a hard bracing and thrifty life in his youth, and when prosperity came it made little difference in his habits. Dr. Parker once advised Mr. Atkins never to do anything until he could afford to do it twice: "When you can afford a house at £100 a year," he said "you may take one at £50. When you are in a position to buy two cycles, you may have one. You may keep a carriage when you can easily afford two" Surely (adds Mr. Atkins) a very wise principle upon which young men would do well to act. The Doctor's own first house rent was £15 a year, and he used often to say that he was never happier than "in those early days of straitened means and undimmed sunshine."

Dr. Parker greatly enjoyed the musical part of the service and used to tell the organist not to spare the organ." He said he could always tell what impression the sermon had made by the way the people sang the last hymn. As is well known he had many visitors to his vestry and Mr. Atkins says that under his table there he had a cunning contrivance by which he promptly disposed of bores When he had had about enough of a visitor he put his foot on a spring concealed under the carpet. This rang a bell outside, and his secretary or a deacon immediately appeared with the next visitor, and the bore had to clear out with as much dignity as he could command!

Charles Cotton built a fishing hut on the banks of the Derwent in Beresford Dale and it is reasonable to suppose that he made frequent use of a footpath leading by the hut. Concerning this footpath there has arisen a dispute, the present owner having closed it against the public. Beresford Dale is on the borderland of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and to-day it is quite as favourite a resort of anglers as in the days of Walton and Cotton. There is another footpath on the opposite bank of the stream, but it does not permit a near approach to Cotton's hut, and this is a privilege which the occasional visitors to the Dale, acting through the local Footpaths Preservation Society are striving to regain.

One hundred years ago the following announcement appeared in the columns of the "Times." The invaluable discovery of Dr Jenner, for the extermination of the small pox, having undergone the most rigorous investigation and received the sanction of Parliament, a meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 19th inst, at twelve o'clock, to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect; when the company of every gentleman disposed to concur in this laudable undertaking is earnestly requested. The chair will be taken by the Lord Mayor precisely at one o'clock. Much water has flowed under London Bridge since then.

The musical critics and the whole musical world of Naples are excited over the debut of the new tenor Signor Giorgini, in the San Carlo Theatre. He is already being glorified by anticipation as the greatest opera-singer of modern Italy. Not many months ago Giorgini was no "Signor," but an ordinary fishseller who shouted, or rather chanted, his fish in the streets A great patron of the opera was so struck by the magnificent notes of Giorgini that he offered to provide him with musical training from the best masters. The offer was eagerly accepted, and if the forecasts of his patron should be justified at the fish-seller's first appearance on the opera stage, he will soon be in demand all over Europe.

Sir Harry Rawson has not been idle since he went to Sydney, and he has already seen a large portion of the State. He is now going off to visit Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island, and it is likely that he will look in at New Zealand before returning to Sydney. As in the case of Fiji, there has been some discontent among the people of Norfolk Island lately, and more than one mission has been sent down to look into matters There is still trouble, however, and Sir Harry Rawson has wisely decided to go over himself to see what is going on. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the Bounty mutineer descendants, that none of the old rebellious spirit of their forebears will assert itself while the genial Admiral is on the island, or there may be rope-ends flying about!

An interesting description has been published in a Vienna newspaper of a monastery at Sousdal, in the Russian province of Vladimir, which is used as a prison for priests and laymen who are guilty of religious offences. Prisoners are only sent to Sousdal by special decree of the Zar, who, however, accepts the advice of M. Pobiedonoszeff the Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church. At present there, are about 210 prisoners there, and they include two princes, one count, two barons one general, four bishops, sixteen common soldiers, fifty-two officers, 124 priests and one shoe maker. They are treated with severity, and undergo solitary confinement in gloomy cells. Many prisoners become insane after a brief period, while the weaker ones soon die from want of light, air and proper nourishment. The prisoner most recently sentenced is a priest named Cvietkoff, and the offences for which he was sent there are typical Cvietkoff disputed the Holy Synod's right to rule absolutely over the Church as a whole, and advocated the formation of a council of clergy to advice and to a certain extent control the Synod. This sufficed to bring about his sentence to life imprisonment at Sousdal.

The weather clerk is a powerful personal entity with not a few of the humbler classes A Connecticut widow sent the following letter addressed to him, care of "The Weather Bureau" of a New York paper:—"Sir—I read in last night's paper that you are going to give showers in this part of the country to-day and to-morrow. It will be a blessing to a poor widow if you will send some rain over my scrap of a place here in Connecticut; we have had no rain for several months and the well has run dry, and the cows are dying for drink. Won't you please, remember a poor widow who has no water, my place is rite on the corner of —— lane and the new stone road? Do this for a poor lone widow. Mrs. ——"

Graham county gaol, at Clifton, in Arizona is the strongest gaol in the world. It comprises four large apartments hewn from the solid spuartz rock of a hillside. The entrance is through a box-like vestibule built of heavy masonary, and eqnipped with three sets of steel gates. Some of the most desperate criminals on the south-west border have been confined in the Clifton gaol, and so solid and heavy are the barriers, that no one there has ever attempted to escape.

Twelve American mariners are now in prison in Manila for running up phenomenal rifle scores at the Canaco range The officer in charge of the district was surprised to find that men who were supposed to be unable to hit a barn door at thirty paces were credited with astounding feats at the butts. So he arrived unexpectedly on the range while firing was in progress, picked up a rifle, and fired in the air. Instantly an "inner" was signalled He fired again in the air, and was credited with a bull's eye! It was then that the excellent shootin of the men was understood.

UNDER the will of Mr. George Harry Hide, of Southampton, an old county cricket enthusiast who died recently, it is expected that the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital will benefit to the extent of at least £10,000. The deceased gentleman has also left handsome bequests to other local charitable institutions.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Lord Rosebery, the other day, in one of the charming series of speeches he delivered on the coming-of-age of his son, spoke of himself as coming to be a "male dowager"; and as likely, therefore, one fine day to wake up and find that his son had insisted on taking his place and his possessions. And he illustrated this by a story told him by Mr. Gladstone. It was the practice of a family known to the great statesman for the proprietor when he reached a certain period of life to hand over the estate and mansion to his eldest son, and retire into a smalled house.

Now, the curious thing is, writes T. P. in M. A. P., that there were two houses in Dublin when I liver there, more than thirty years ago, a little and big one, suggested by a family arrangement; but of a very different nature from that alluded to by Lord Rosebery. The owner of the two houses was a physician in large practice; if my memory serve me right, it was Sir James Murray—whose name, with or without his consent, was given for many years to a magnesia that was supposed to be a cure for all ills. Sir James was a quiet, hard-working man who hated society; but his wife, on the other hand, was a bustling, society-loving lady—fond of parties, routs, and the rest. Sir James solved the impossible problem of their living together by building a small house for himself by the side of the big one; and living in the one in silence and quiet, while he left his wife to her social carousings in the other.

There is no more enthusiastic motorist in Mid-Lothian than Lord Rosebery, and when he was staying at Rosebery or Dalmeny last autumn, although he had a couple of dozen carriage and riding horses standing in his stables, and fourteen coachmen and grooms about the place, he was continually driving about in a Johnston-Arrol motor of the most up-to-date design. His lordship could go the pace with the best of them in his motor car, and it was nothing unusual for him and his factor, Mr. Drysdale, to leave Dalmeny at mid-forenoon and drive in the motor-car to Toxside and Rosebery, a distance of twenty-two miles, and be back to Dalmeny in good time for luncheon. Even at the Dalmeny celebrations recently the Johnston-Arrol car was in waiting at the Music Hall to convey members of his lordship's house-party out to Dalmeny at the close of each night's proceedings. Mr. Drysdale, the factor at Dalmeny, is also an enthusiastic motorist, and any day of the week he may be seen driving between the Leuchold and Edinburgh or Rosebery in a motor-car, which is about the smartest turn-out over seen in Princes Street.

My readers had the opportunity once of reading the only complete autobiography which M. de Blowitz ever gave to the world, and recently I reproduced some of the leading facts of that little bit of self-revelation The study of his very remarkable personality can be complemented by reading the long memoir which "The Times" published The memoir is veryremarkable not only as an excellent bit of writing, but also as franker as to its internal arrangements than "The Times" usually is. Indeed, the memorir has permanent value as a revelation of some of the undercurrents which have influenced all the politics of Europe during the last thirty years.

When a French journal wished to be disagreeable to Mr. de Blowitz—as "The Times" memoir points out—it spoke of him as not five feet high, and of being five feet around the waist, and—again referring to "The Times"—when Bismarck and be met at dinner, it was the encouuter of one of the biggest and one of the smallest men in Europe. 'If,' says "The Times," "the Chancellor awed Blowitz by his colossal size, Blowitz, whose head and enormous white tie just appeared above the table, while his feet dangled a few inches from the floor must have caused the Chancellor a good deal of surprise in return."

These frank allusions give a good idea of the personal appearance of M. de Blowitz, which, in its way, was as remarkable as his great intellectual gifts. He was a rolly-poly man, very small, and at the same time enormously stout: and his head was, considering his size, gigantic. He had also a huge round face, with a straggling long fringe of hair around it; his eyes were large; and all these features were brought out into greater relief by that huge white tie—almost like a waist-band—which he consistently wore. Imagine Falstaff a very tiny man instead of a big one and you have some idea of the impression that de Blowitz made upon you—except that the journalist had a somewhat pallid face instead of the fiery red of the toper knight, M. de Blowitz had delicate little hands and tiny little feet, and altogether was what the Americans would have called "a little giant"—Herculean as to his head and his chest, and Lilliputian as to his height in inches.

Though I had friendly communication with him now and then, I met M. de Blowitz but once It was as we were attending one of the famous Monday concerts of the "*Figaro*." He struck me then as a bright, gay, light-hearted creature, maintaining even in old age the intellectual curiosity and the good humour of youth. He was undoubtedly one of the gratest journalists who ever lived; indeed, he marks an epoch and a revolution in journalistic development, Some of his achievements were only possible to a man of quite extraordinary nerve, penetration, daring, and astuteness. To be able to get the text of the Treaty of Berlin out of the pocket of Bismarck—so to speak—was alone sufficient to give him a great place in the annals of journalism. But that was only one of many achievements, all of which belong to history. Of these the most notable was his discovery and revelation of the plot of Germany to attack France with another war in 1875. His revelation of that plot helped to save Europe from another great war, and this achievement alone entitled him to the lasting respect of his profession, and, indeed, of all humane men. He was born in Bohemia and, though of Jewish origin, he was a Catholic, I believe, from his early years; and he died in that faith. He was like all little men, a little too conscious sometimes of his own dignity, and of the great position he held, but he was a good-hearted man, he was devoted to his work, and he was an honour to his great profession.

By the lamentably sudden death of Mr. Quintin Hogg, the president and founder of the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, on philanthrophic London loses one of its most earnest, sympathetic, and helpful workers. Mr. Hogg was fifty-eight years of age only. He was the youngest son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg (Chairman of the East India Company), and a brother of the late Lord Magheramorne. Formerly senior partner in the firm of Hogg, Curtis, Campbell, and Co., Mr. Quintin Hogg became Chairman of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. In 1871 he married Alice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Graham, M. P.

During one of Dr. Davidson's terms of official residence at Osborne, the Kaiser came to Cowes living on board his yacht, but paying frequent visits, to his grandmother. Towards the close of the week Queen Victoria invited her grandson to attend Sunday morning service at Osborne in order to hear the then Bishop of Winchester preach. The Kaiser, however, was obliged to decline, much, he said, to his regret, as he had arranged to conduct Sunday service on board his yacht himself.

This greatly interested the aged Queen, who was extremely curious to know whether the Emperor, went so far as to preach a sermon. Next day, when by command the Bishop visited the Imperial yacht, the Queen begged him to find out if her grandson had made his debut as a pulpit orator. The Emperor received Dr. Davidson most graciously, and declared that nothing but his arrangement to read service himself had prevented his going to Osborne to hear the Bishop preach. So affable, indeed, was the Emperor that the Bishop summoned up courage to inquire whether His Majesty also gave a sermon, The Kaiser promptly replied, Oh, yes; at least I got my chaplain, to write one, which I read to the officers and crew with the exception of some passages that did not quite please me,

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By the way, the "Morning Leader" has a very clever fellow writing impressions of the pulpit celebrities of London; I quote the following passage from his description of Canon Hensley Henson; it is a little lurid, but it is very illuminating: Cadaverously anæmic, Features a mask of death. Emaciated. Shut his eyes, and he is a figure of mortality. I should not be surprised if he wore a cravat of crossbones. The nose is a pinched emblem of famine and the tense nostrils are worn thin. The self-conscious lips strive vainly to cover the protruding teeth. The sinews of the meagre neck rise in long lean ridges. The head is small, without salient angles or contours. The hair, mouse-coloured and submissive, suggests a sensitive but unoriginal personality. The eyebrows are bristling arches of unrest, and under them blaze feverishly brilliant eyes that save the surroundings from insignificance. It is in the eyes that the sharp ardour of the man glitters. Watchfully distrustful, they are alight with concentrated purpose which is cold rather than hot. Here is a keen wil that works at high pressure, a spirit that uses the last ounce of its endowment, a force that will not bow to its own limitations.

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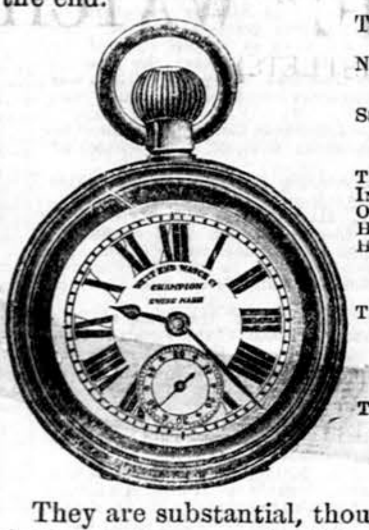

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startted the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Agne-Mixture and Pills.

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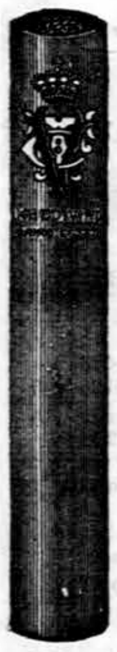

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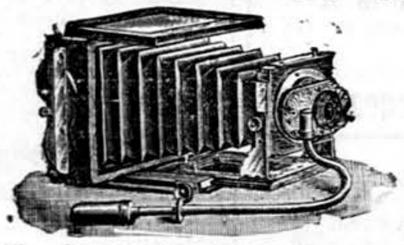

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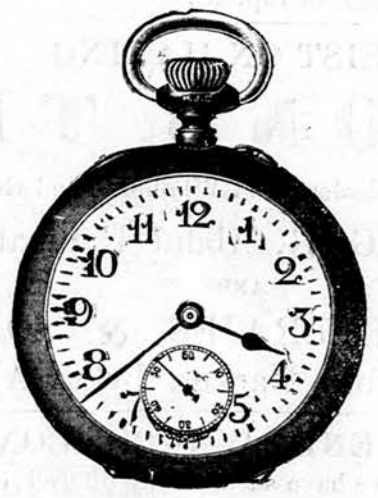

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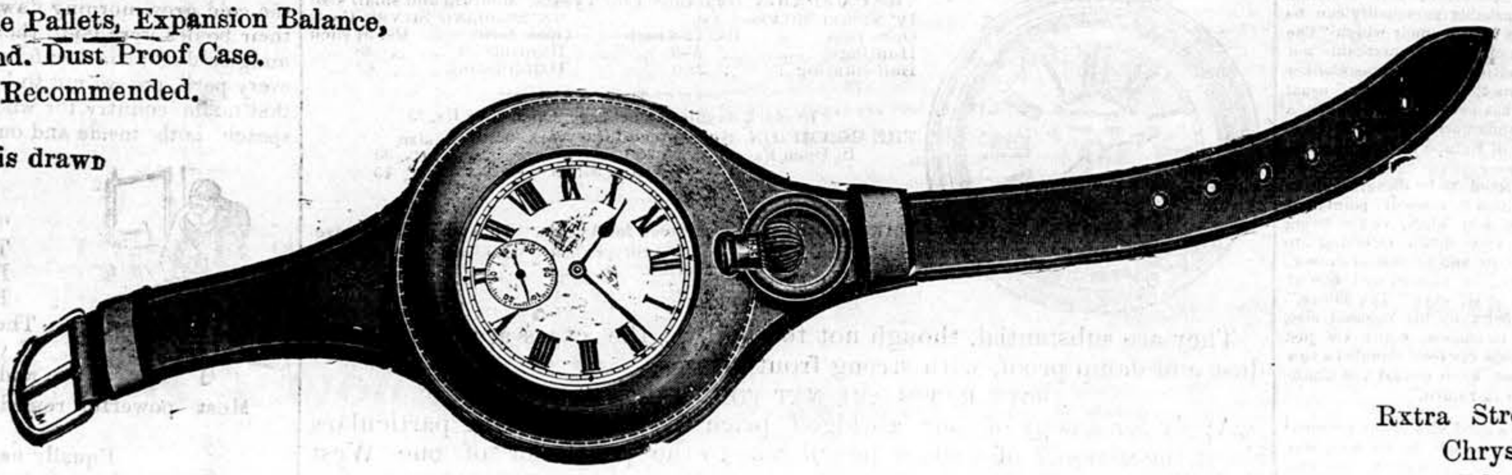

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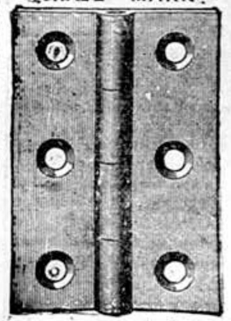

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